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MAY 13 1942

COUNTRY LIFE

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COUNTRY LIFE

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APRIL 10, 1942

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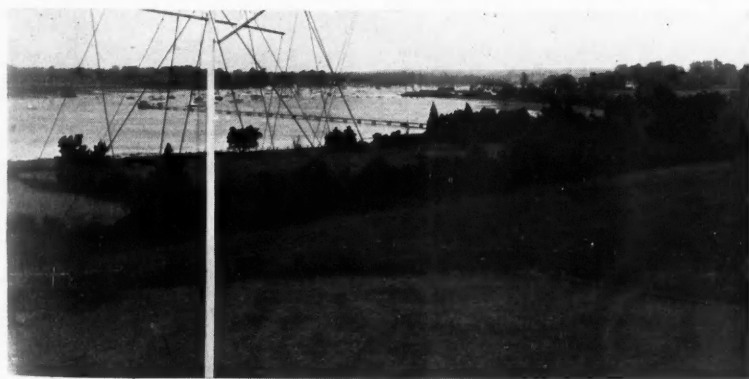
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KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

In the matter of J. R. Upson, deed.

ON THE SOUTHERN BANK OF THE THAMES BETWEEN READING AND OXFORD

THE RUSH COURT ESTATE

WALLINGFORD, of 1,415 ACRES

THE MODERN QUEEN
VICTORIAN STYLE RESI-
DENCE, and with every
convenience for comfort,
standing high in lovely
gardens overlooking the
river.

The accommodation includes hall,
4 reception rooms, loggia, 9 prin-
cipal bedrooms, each with well-
fitted bathroom to form complete
suits, 5 staff bedrooms with 2
bathrooms, compact offices.



RUSH COURT

MAIN ELECTRICITY.
ABUNDANT PRIVATE
WATER SUPPLY.
CENTRAL HEATING.

Delightful TERRACED
GARDENS, with lawns, tennis
courts, tall yew hedges, orchard,
landing stage, and boat house.
Stabling and garage.



GARDENER'S HOUSE

*To be offered as Lot 1 with 52, or
including Lot 2 with 78 acres,
subject to an existing furnished
tenancy for the duration of war.*

TWO WELL-KNOWN CORN
AND STOCK FARMS

known as

SEVERALLS FARM

(Lot 3), of

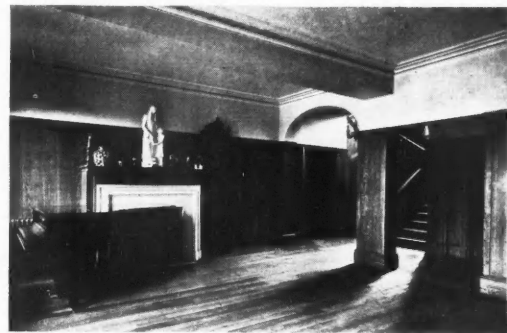
493 ACRES

with 9 cottages.

NORTH FARM

(Lot 7), of

527 ACRES



RUSH COURT—ENTRANCE HALL

Small secondary residence (Lot 2). Riverside
pasture (partly ploughed) of 312 acres (Lot 4),
and other cottages.



SEVERALLS FARM



LANDING STAGE



THE SPINNEY

The farms are in hand and will be sold with
vacant possession.

to be offered for SALE BY AUCTION as A WHOLE or IN LOTS by Mr. A. V. Daborn, of Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
at the MASONIC HALL, READING, on FRIDAY, 17th APRIL, at 2.30 p.m.

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Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

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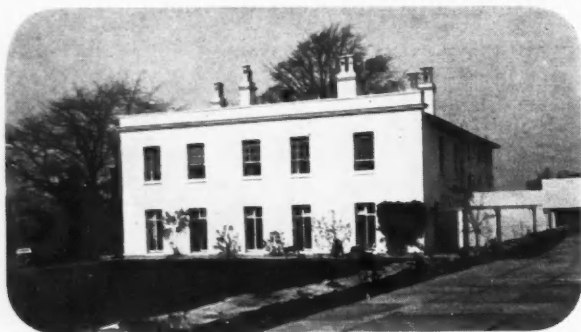
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Within easy reach Worcester, Gl. Malvern. 35 Miles from Birmingham.



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WITH A

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

6 principal, 5 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Finely equipped. Lovely Grounds, HOME FARM OF ABOUT 120 ACRES OF VERY FERTILE LAND, with Farm House and 6 cottages, extensive woodlands in all about

300 ACRES

Manorial Rights.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION at a later date in one or two lots

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300 ft. up in a lovely position near the Downs.

FOR SALE



ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

built in 1929

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, fitted lavatory basins, 2 bathrooms.

PLAY ROOM 22 x 14

Co.'s water and electric light. Main drainage, partial central heating.

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AMIDST MOST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.

Glastonbury, Castle Cary and Wells within easy reach.

A very attractive stone-built RESIDENCE

COMMANDING LOVELY VIEWS

Drive approach, hall, 3 reception rooms, usual offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating, Co.'s electricity, water, modern drainage. Large garage. Stabling.

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CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

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LONDON, 20, HALLAM STREET, W.1. Luxuriously appointed steel frame building. Restaurant and full service. LIT. C.H. and C.H.W. Cosy S/C FURNISHED Lounge Flats, with Divan Alcove, Bathroom, Dressing Closet. From 3½ GNS. WEEKLY or UNFURNISHED Pled-à-terre £10 10s. MONTHLY Inc.—Apply, MANAGERESS. Tel. Lan. 1334.

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About 300 feet above sea level and close to many well-known Beauty Spots.

Secluded position. South aspect.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE IN
QUEEN ANNE STYLE



Hall, 4 reception, 9 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Capital Cottage. Large Garage.

Well timbered grounds with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, charming woodland walks, etc., about 4½ Acres.

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In a splendid position commanding lovely views of the surrounding country.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Partly Georgian and partly Elizabethan, in good order and containing 3 reception, 11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Electric light, excellent water supply (main available). Central heating.

The well-timbered gardens and grounds are a most attractive feature and include paved terraces, walled gardens, etc., with an area of land at present rented by an adjoining Farmer, the whole extending to

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For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER.

17 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN

In a quiet position near to the beautiful Oxshott Woods.

A THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE MODERN HOUSE

Well built and in splendid order, with hall, 4 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathrooms, all usual offices.

Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Radiators. Modern drainage.

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In lovely surroundings about 300 ft. above sea level with magnificent views to the south.

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL WOODED ESTATE with an attractive up-to-date House



Lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms (all with fitted lav. basins), 3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

Garage. Cottage. Bungalow.

Beautiful pleasure gardens, hard tennis court, rock garden, kitchen garden, orchard, etc., small area of grassland, and about 90 acres of woodland, in all

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ATTRACTIVE COTSWOLD-TYPE RESIDENCE

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern offices. ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY, TELEPHONE, SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE.

GARDENS, GROUNDS AND PADDOCK IN ALL ABOUT

14 ACRES

RENT, UNFURNISHED, £200 p.a.

RENT, FURNISHED, 8 Gns. per week
PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,750

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GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With 3 reception rooms, 7/8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main water. Electric light. LODGE.

GARAGE for 3-4 CARS.

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PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD

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3 miles from Oundle. 17 miles Peterborough.

An Important Dispersal of the OLD ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE

Chippendale, Adam, Sheraton, William Kent and Marqueterie Tables. Set of pre-Chippendale and other Georgian Chairs, Italian Cabinet, Louis XV Writing-table. Chippendale and other Georgian Mirrors. FINE ANTIQUE FERAGHAN AND HAND-MADE ENGLISH CARPETS. Numerous Curtains in Superfine Fabrics. FINE OLD ENGLISH, CONTINENTAL & CHINESE PORCELAIN. Tapestry. Pictures. Books. Pianofortes. Billiards Table.

OVER 4,000 oz. SILVER (MOSTLY ANTIQUE).

Sheffield Plate, Coppers, Brasses and Old Glass, etc., and a Large Quantity of Miscellaneous Effects.

Will be held at the above Mansion on
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On view:

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STONE-BUILT HOUSE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bathroom, Company's electric light. COTTAGE. PADDOCK.

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Gentleman's house of 7-10 bedrooms, secondary residence of 5-6 bedrooms

300-400 ACRES

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Secluded, with magnificent view of the Downs.

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PERFECT ORDER WITH CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. ELECTRIC LIGHT, ETC.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Excellent cottage, 3 garages. OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND MEADOW LAND, in all about

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Leading on to Golf Course.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

With lounge, 17 ft. by 13 ft., dining-room, small square hall, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric light and gas. Radiators. Garage. Large garden, well stocked. Lawn, flower beds, etc.

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One of the choicest parts. 300 ft. up with fine views.



APPROACHED BY A LONG
DRIVE.

THIS WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

Contains 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, 5 reception rooms (several panelled).

Excellent domestic offices with servants' sitting-room. All main services connected. Lodge, cottage, double garage.

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Practically adjoining golf course and Green Belt.

FINE STONE - BUILT RESIDENCE

Modernised at considerable expense with view to comfort and easy running.

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MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE.



3 3/4 ACRES BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS

VACANT POSSESSION

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SUPERB SITUATION IN DEVONSHIRE

300 ft. above sea level. Facing South with glorious views to Dartmoor. Between Bovey Tracey and Moreton Hampstead.



FASCINATING MODERN RESIDENCE

DESIGNED BY ARCHITECT, BUILT 12 YEARS AGO AND EQUIPPED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.

Lounge hall and 3 reception rooms with polished oak floors, 7 principal bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Self-contained servants' quarters with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and living-room.

Central heating. Main electricity.
WASH BASINS IN EVERY BEDROOM.

Entrance Lodge. 3 Garages. Lovely gardens of great natural beauty forming a unique setting.
5 ACRES FREEHOLD
A MOST UNUSUAL PLACE AMIDST LOVELY SURROUNDINGS. CLOSE TO BUS ROUTE AND STATION.



FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET FOR SALE

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20 miles south of London.

CHARMING STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE OF DIGNIFIED CHARACTER

300ft. up on sandy soil, facing south, with extensive views.

APPROACHED BY A DRIVE WITH ENTRANCE LODGE.

3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Company's electricity, gas and water.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE. 2 GARAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS WITH HARD TENNIS COURT.

FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE. 4 ACRES FREEHOLD

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GOOD VALUE AT £3,750.

ON THE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CHILTERN BETWEEN LONDON AND OXFORD

Very popular residential district with express train service to London in 40 minutes. Near 'bus service, station and shops.

MODERN RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.

WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS.

2 reception, billiard room, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Companies' electricity, gas and water. Main drainage.

2 GARAGES.

LOVELY GARDENS WITH TENNIS LAWN, ORCHARD AND PROLIFIC KITCHEN GARDEN.

FIRST-CLASS CONDITION THROUGHOUT.

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CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

In a favourite coastal resort.

IDEAL AS A GUEST HOUSE OR SMALL HOTEL

Lounge hall, 3 large reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

COMPANIES' ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE. GARAGE FOR 4 CARS.

LOVELY PROLIFIC GARDENS WITH ORCHARD.

3 ACRES FREEHOLD

WOULD BE SOLD AS GOING CONCERN

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ADJOINING A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE

In an ideal situation 7 miles from Bournemouth.

STANDING IN EXQUISITE GARDENS AND GROUNDS WITH NATURAL MINIATURE LAKE.

Panelled lounge hall. Suite of 4 reception rooms. 6 principal bedrooms, 5 secondary and maids' bedrooms.

Housekeeper's bedroom, 4 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Main water. Main drainage.

Stabling. 2 garages. Cottage and chauffeur's rooms.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS WILL APPEAL TO GARDEN LOVERS.

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Blackwater Station 1 mile, Camberley 3 miles, with electric trains to Waterloo every half-hour. London 32 miles.

CHARMING RESIDENCE

CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED ON 2 FLOORS WITH ALL PRINCIPAL ROOMS FACING DUE SOUTH.

HALL, SCHOOLROOM, COVERED LOGGIA, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 10 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, USUAL OFFICES.

COMPANY'S WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS THROUGHOUT. GARAGE FOR 2/4 CARS, ETC.



FORMAL AND GRASS TENNIS LAWNS. WILD GARDEN. 2 PADDOCKS AND FINE AVENUE OF POPLAR TREES, SUMMERHOUSE, ETC.

IN ALL ABOUT

8½ ACRES

FOR SALE

PRICE £5,500

Further particulars of the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

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4 miles from Shrewsbury.

SOUND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

400 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS LAND (IN THREE FARMS) TOGETHER WITH A SMALL CHARLES II PERIOD HOUSE

STANDING ON A RIDGE WITH SOUTH ASPECT.

THE WHOLE AT PRESENT LET ON VARIOUS TENANCIES TO PRODUCE £820 PER ANNUM

SUBJECT TO FIXED OUTGOINGS OF £44 PER ANNUM AND CERTAIN LANDS IMPROVEMENT CHARGES

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ESTABLISHED 1875.

OXFORDSHIRE

In the woodland borders of the Chiltern Hills.

FOR SALE. ORIGINALLY AN OLD FARM-HOUSE RESIDENCE. SINCE ENLARGED AND MODERNISED. 4 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light, central heating. Garage and stabling. Bungalow and additional ground-floor suite of 3 rooms and bathroom. Studio. Attractive grounds, tennis court, excellent kitchen garden, orchard, pasture and beautiful woodland.

ABOUT 12 ACRES

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Excellent train service to London

A MODERN RESIDENCE built of the best materials. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER SUPPLY. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Beautiful gardens, tennis court, sunk lawn, lovely rock-garden, vegetable garden; in all nearly 2 ACRES.

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1 mile from main road and bus service



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A COMPACT AND MODERNISED RESIDENCE 3 reception rooms, 8 principal bedrooms. Ample accommodation for staff.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Garage for 2 Cars.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS.

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30 ACRES OF PARK-LIKE MEADOWLAND MODEL FARMERY AND COTTAGES.

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4½ miles from Tiverton

TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. DELIGHTFULLY PLACED on high ground in a well-timbered countryside. 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

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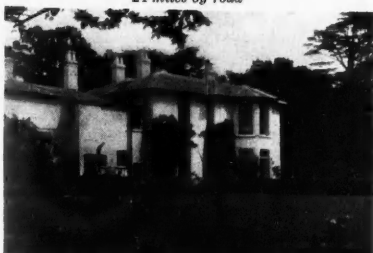
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24 miles by road



OLD GEORGIAN RECTORY HOUSE

thoroughly modernised. 4 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light. Plentiful water supply. Modern garage. GARDENS A REAL FEATURE; magnificent trees. In all about 5 ACRES. Garages. Modern cottage, etc. FREEHOLD ONLY £4,500 (12,727)

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All placed on high ground, commanding beautiful views. between Newbury and Reading



CLEVER COPY OF RED BRICK GEORGIAN

DESIGNED BY NOTED ARCHITECT

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water, heating. Garages. PICTURESQUE. SUPERIOR THATCHED COTTAGE. Matured Gardens and meadows. 11 ACRES FOR SALE WITH OR WITHOUT COTTAGE (12,773)

WHERE KENT MEETS SUSSEX

Overlooking Ashdown Forest



CHARACTERISTIC GEORGIAN PERIOD

within 6 miles of Tunbridge Wells

4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water, electricity, heating. Pleasure grounds. PARK and WOODLAND. OVER 20 ACRES Near excellent golf. JUST IN SALE MARKET (9,627)

These properties have been personally inspected and are confidently recommended by Messrs. RALPH PAY & TAYLOR as above.

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GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

Telephone:
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LOVELY POSITION ON WEST SUSSEX BORDER

600 feet up with magnificent panoramic
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Express trains to London in an hour.

THE SUBJECT OF ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED AND
IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Luxurious bathrooms.

Radiators throughout.

Every modern convenience.

Main electricity and water.

13 bed and dressing rooms, 5 baths,
very fine hall and 4 reception rooms.



IN A LOVELY WELL- TIMBERED SETTING

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE
GROUNDS.

HARD TENNIS COURT.
SWIMMING POOL.

Garages for several cars.

3 modern cottages.

Good kitchen garden.

Pasture and woodland.

NEARLY 40 ACRES FOR SALE

A PLACE OF SINGULAR CHARM AND CHARACTER ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET AND AVAILABLE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

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**EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY COUNTRY
COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE** in beautiful
order, 300 ft. up, on light soil, sunny aspects, fine views.
Bus service to Station. Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 8 bed and
dressing rooms (with lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms, servants'
dressing-room; main electricity and power; company's
water; central heating; independent hot water; main
drainage. Garage. Tennis lawn, orchard, etc., **4 ACRES.**
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,250. JAMES STYLES and
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[SOMERSET

Close to borders of Dorset.

STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, a short
distance from small country town, with omnibus
services to many centres. Fine views. Hall (24ft. by 15ft.)
and 3 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric
light; main water. Stabling and garage. 2 cottages.
Simple gardens, easily maintained. **ABOUT 24 ACRES.**

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000

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*Ideal for City Gentleman wishing to enjoy Country Pursuits
with easy access to London.*

500 ft. above sea level. Lounge hall (24ft. x 19ft.) and 2
sitting rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.
Main electricity and water. Partial central heating. Garage
and stabling. Simple but most attractive gardens, paddock,
etc. **5½ ACRES in all. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,750**

—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.
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OXFORDSHIRE



MANORHOUSE, BUILT OF STONE, MODERNISED.
500 ft. above sea level and in a lovely district in this
favourite part of the Country. 3 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Good water supply.
Septic tank drainage. Stabling for 4; garage for 3. 2
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Price £7,500.

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE BORDERS

Within easy daily reach of London. Situated on high ground adjoining well-known woods.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

9 bedrooms. 3 bath rooms.
3 reception rooms and billiards room.

MODEL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COMPANY'S WATER.

2 GARAGES.

COTTAGE (LET).



THE GROUNDS ARE PLEASANTLY
DISPOSED AROUND THE HOUSE
WITH STONE PAVED TERRACE AND
LAWNS, KITCHEN GARDENS AND
SMALL ORCHARD.

SQUASH RACQUETS COURT.

The whole comprises about

10 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

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SUFFOLK. 7 Miles Sudbury. **CHARMING XVth CENTURY FARMHOUSE.**
5 bed, 2 dressing, 2 bath, 3/4 reception. Electric light. Partial central heating.
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Inspected and Recommended.
TRESIDDER & CO., 77 South Audley Street, W.1. (15,055)

£4,500

BUCKS BARGAIN

Between High Wycombe and Amersham. Bus passes.
ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED COTTAGE RESIDENCE. 3 reception,
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UNEQUALLED ANYWHERE 45 MINUTES SOUTH OF LONDON.

Perfect position, 400 ft. up, secluded,
lovely country. 1 mile station.
Picturesque residence. 3 reception, 5 bed-
rooms, bathroom. Main services. Central
heating. Stabling. Garage. Lovely
gardens, orchards, pasture. **24 ACRES,
£4,500.**

**SOMERSET, nr. ILMINSTER AND
TAUNTON.** Beautiful small house of
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retained, but every labour-saving feature
retained; perfect repair. Lounge hall, 2 recep-
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services. Fine old barn, heated and lighted.
Garage. Lovely gardens, bounded by
TROUT STREAM. **2 ACRES, £3,750.**

HERTS. Lovely little Tudor gem, full
of oak, lofty, perfect order. 3 recep-
tion, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Oak tith-
barn. Garage. Main electricity. **2 ACRES
Possession. FREEHOLD, £3,100.**

ALMOST UNOBTAINABLE

**HANTS, near STOCKBRIDGE. ON
TRIBUTARY OF TEST.** Charming
FARMHOUSE, modernised; perfect order
3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Mail
electricity. Picturesque old Granary.
Farm buildings. Nice gardens. ABOUT
30 ACRES GOOD PASTURE. FURTHER
60 ACRES if wanted. 280 Acres Shooting.
Immediate Possession. ONLY £3,250.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

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West Byfleet,
and Haslemere
Offices.

UNBELIEVABLE AS IT MAY APPEAR THIS PROPERTY IS NEVERTHELESS ONLY 17 MILES FROM LONDON

c.2

Situate in high and lovely country with a magnificent outlook.

COPY OF AN OLD ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE

4 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Maids' sitting room. Main water. Electric light. Esse cooker. Complete central heating. Garage for 3. Brick out-buildings.

Gardens on a southern slope. Tennis lawn. Swimming pool 27 ft. x 12 ft. x 7 ft. 6 ins. Badminton lawn. Kitchen garden and parklike paddocks extending to

ABOUT 16 ACRES

ALSO ADJOINING HOME FARM WITH FARM-HOUSE, BUILDINGS, COTTAGE AND ABOUT 80 ACRES, THE WHOLE MAKING A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD



THE RESIDENCE

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GENUINE KENTISH FARMHOUSE c.3 RESIDENCE

Amidst unspoilt surroundings. One mile from picturesque Village, about 5 miles from old-world town of Tenterden.



Hall, 3 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern drainage. Co.'s electric light and water, central heating. Garage. Oast house. Cottage. Useful outbuildings. Beautiful gardens and grounds, kitchen garden, sunken garden, fruit trees.

IN ALL ABOUT

7½ ACRES

VERY MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD.

WOULD BE SOLD WITHOUT COTTAGE.

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OXTED AND EAST GRINSTEAD c.3

Amidst delightful rural surroundings, away from all noise and traffic.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PROPERTY



PART DATING BACK ABOUT 400 YEARS. Lounge, dining room, 4 bed and bed-dressing room, bathroom. Co.'s electric light and water. Garage. Useful out-buildings. Attractive garden with small lake, productive kitchen garden, fruit trees. Two large paddocks.

ABOUT 14 ACRES

REASONABLE PRICE FREEHOLD.

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40 minutes train journey. Mile and a half of Station.

PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE FACING DUE SOUTH

Entrance hall, 3 large reception, 8 bed and dressing rooms (lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms. Complete offices. Co.'s water. Electric light and power. Central heating. Main drainage. Garage for 4. Stabling. Good cottage. Delightful grounds, tennis court, paddock, etc.

IN ALL ABOUT 9 ACRES REASONABLE PRICE FREEHOLD

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20 MILES NORTH c.2 OF LONDON

Best residential part of a hill Town, near buses and shops, and within ten minutes walk of main line station.

SINGULARLY PLEASING RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room; all main services; complete central heating; garage for 3 cars; air-raid shelter. Delightful well-timbered gardens and grounds

OF ABOUT 1½ ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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ASHDOWN FOREST—SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS c.4



CHOICE LITTLE PROPERTY

WELL APPOINTED, RIGHT UP TO DATE, AWAY FROM NOISE AND TRAFFIC.

Hall, 3 reception, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bath, usual offices.

Good Air Raid Shelter, Garage, etc. Electric light. Gas. Co.'s water. Telephone.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS. Sunken tennis lawn, kitchen garden, woodland, etc.

3¼ ACRES

£2,775 FREEHOLD.

A DEFINITE BARGAIN.

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About 6 miles from Basingstoke. Unspoilt surroundings. Frequent bus service within 100 yards.

GENUINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With 3 or 4 reception rooms, 7 or 11 bedrooms, 2 or 3 bathrooms. Complete offices. Electric light. Central heating. Good water. Garage for two cars and other useful out-buildings.

Partly walled kitchen garden, lawns, herbaceous borders, orchard,

IN ALL ABOUT

5 ACRES



TO LET FURNISHED

ONLY 10 GUINEAS A WEEK

Strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

HASLEMERE AND PETERSFIELD c.2

500 ft. up. Adjoining Harting Combe and contiguous to open common lands.

DISTINCTIVE HOUSE, UNIQUE IN DESIGN AND POSITION

7 bedrooms, combined lounge-dining room, 40ft. by 16ft., 4 well-fitted bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

Main water and electricity, complete concealed central heating and c.w.h.

Garage for 3 cars. Woodland gardens, economical of up-keep. Flower and kitchen garden.

ABOUT 2 ACRES



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Three minutes from station; on bus route.

Brick-built and slated cottage, standing high on gravel soil. Two reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Main water and drainage. Main electricity for lighting and cooking. Small stable. Several useful out-buildings. Pleasure and vegetable garden of about 1 acre; also 2 acres field.

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FREEHOLD £1,800.

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£1,600 FREEHOLD

Excellent repair and condition. Re-decorated about a year ago. Labour-saving residence. Hall, 2 reception, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Complete offices, Co.'s water, electric light, power, and gas. Main drainage.

WELL ESTABLISHED GARDEN, with lawns, kitchen garden, etc.

ABOUT HALF AN ACRE

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1½ miles from a good market town.

7 miles from Bournemouth.

In very pleasant surroundings.

Well away from main road.

BUILT UNDER OWNER'S DESIGN
 AND HAVING EVERY MODERN
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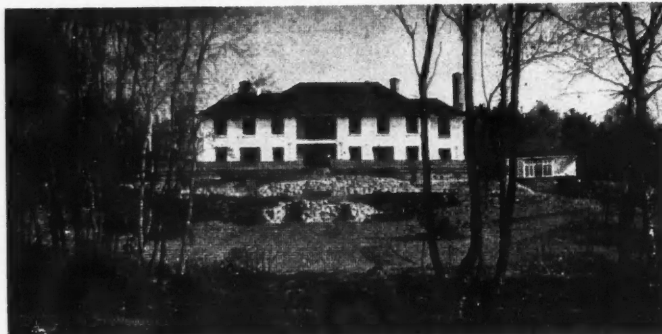
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this perfectly-appointed

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designed so that it can be run with a
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6 BEDROOMS. DRESSING ROOM.
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 SERVANTS' SITTING ROOM.
 GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES.



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Company's electric light.

"Aga" Cooker.

Central heating throughout.

All fittings are of the best quality.

DOUBLE GARAGE (with washdown).
 Smaller Garage.

THE GROUNDS

are inexpensive to maintain, and include
 herbaceous borders, terraces, small
 kitchen garden. The greater portion
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 state. The whole extends to an area
 of about

5 ACRES**EAST SUSSEX**

Standing on high ground with glorious views of unspoiled country in all directions.

4 miles from Hailsham.

**AN OUTSTANDING
 EXAMPLE OF AN OLD
 SUSSEX RESIDENCE**

CAREFULLY AND TASTEFULLY
 MODERNISED WITH OLD OAK
 BEAMS, EXPOSED THROUGHOUT,
 RED BRICK FIREPLACES AND
 MOST OF THE ROOMS HAVING
 THE ORIGINAL OAK FLOORS

CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF
 THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND
 ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES IN
 THE DISTRICT



For detailed particulars, apply Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 expen-
 sively fitted bathrooms. Charming
 Lounge 19ft. by 17ft. 6ins., dining room
 16ft. 6ins. by 16ft. 6ins., study. Kitchen
 with Aga cooker, good domestic offices.

Companies' Electric Light and Power.
 Modern septic tank drainage.
 Central heating.

2 Garages. Greenhouses.

TASTEFULLY LAID OUT GARDENS,
 INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL AND
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 ROCKERIES. VEGETABLE GAR-
 DEN AND ORCHARD. THE
 WHOLE COVERING AN AREA OF
 ABOUT

2 ACRES**Price £5,000 Freehold****CROFTON HALL ESTATE**

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FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLEAR

THE OLD REC-
 TORY (NOW TWO
 HOUSES) WITH
 OUTBUILDINGS
 AND 1½ ACRES.
 FREEHOLD. LET
 TO GOOD TEN-
 ANTS AND PRO-
 DUCING ABOUT £83
 PER ANNUM
 NETT.

**FIRST OFFER
 OF £850
 ACCEPTED**

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CROFTON HALL ESTATE

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THERE ARE STILL A FEW LOTS OF VALUABLE

FREEHOLD ACCOMMODATION LAND

FOR SALE ON THIS ESTATE AT LOW PRICES TO CLEAR.

NEARLY ALL WITH ALL SERVICES AND VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES
 FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENTS

PARTICULARS AND PLANS OF FOX & SONS, ESTATE AGENTS,
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BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN A. V. HAMBRO, D.L., J.P., M.P.

WIMBORNE, DORSET

One mile Wimborne Minster. Ten miles Bournemouth. Adjoining Broadstone Golf Course.

THE IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD, RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

KNOWN AS
MERLY ESTATE
 INCLUDING

THE IMPOSING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, MERLY HOUSE

20 Principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, and ample domestic offices. Companies' electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone.
 EXCELLENT SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE. OUTBUILDINGS. MATURED GROUNDS. WOODLAND. PARK LAND

COVERING AN AREA OF JUST OVER 42 ACRES

EXTENSIVE STABLES, GARAGES AND CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE. WALLED-IN PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDENS, WITH GLASS HOUSES. TWO COTTAGES
 AND HARD TENNIS COURT, OF ABOUT 5 ACRES IN ALL

WELL TIMBERED PARK PASTURE LAND, MERLY POND AND WOODLAND OF ABOUT 25 ACRES

ENCLOSURES OF FIRST-CLASS PASTURE LAND AND WOODLAND IN SUITABLE LOTTED AREAS VARYING FROM ABOUT 9 ACRES TO 25 ACRES.

HIGHER MERLY FARM

EQUIPPED WITH EXCELLENT HOUSE AND AMPLE FARM BUILDINGS WITH JUST OVER 73 ACRES OF PASTURE LAND AND TWO COTTAGES
 PICTURESQUE ENTRANCE LODGE AND GARDEN. Merly Post Office with Cottage and Garden. Detached Cottage and Garden. The whole covering an area of about

227 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF ABOUT 34 ACRES

**TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN 14 LOTS AT CAIRNS HOUSE, ST. PETER'S ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH,
 ON TUESDAY, MAY 19th, 1942, AT 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately)**

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IN ONE OF ENGLAND'S PRETTIEST VILLAGES

Only 35 minutes from London and 1 mile from railway station.

THIS FASCINATING FREEHOLD TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE is offered for sale with VACANT POSSESSION. It has been the subject of considerable expenditure and is now up to date in every way and in first-class order. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms. Inglenook fireplaces, diamond leaded-light windows, Main electricity and power, and constant hot water. Gas. Main water. Telephone.

BRICK-BUILT GARAGE. LARGE GAMES ROOM.
VERY PRETTY GARDENS OF ABOUT AN ACRE
Strongly recommended by Owner's Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., as above.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

In a much-sought-after position overlooking Burnham Golf Course.

FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, approached by drive from quiet lane. Contains: Spacious hall, drawing room (29 ft. by 25 ft. 6 in.), library (25 ft. by 20 ft. 6 in.), dining room (21 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in.), large heated conservatory, capital domestic offices, including servants' sitting-room; 5 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 staff rooms. Main electric lighting and power. Company's water. Telephone. Central heating. First-class outbuildings comprising garage, stabling and chauffeur's flat. Well-timbered pleasure gardens, tennis court, productive kitchen garden and orchard, in all about 7 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT
MODERATE PRICE

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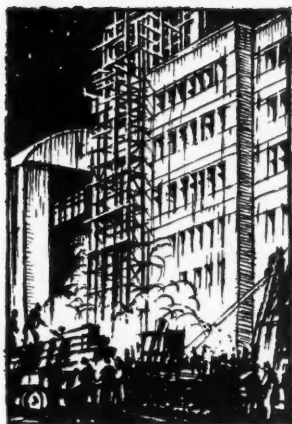
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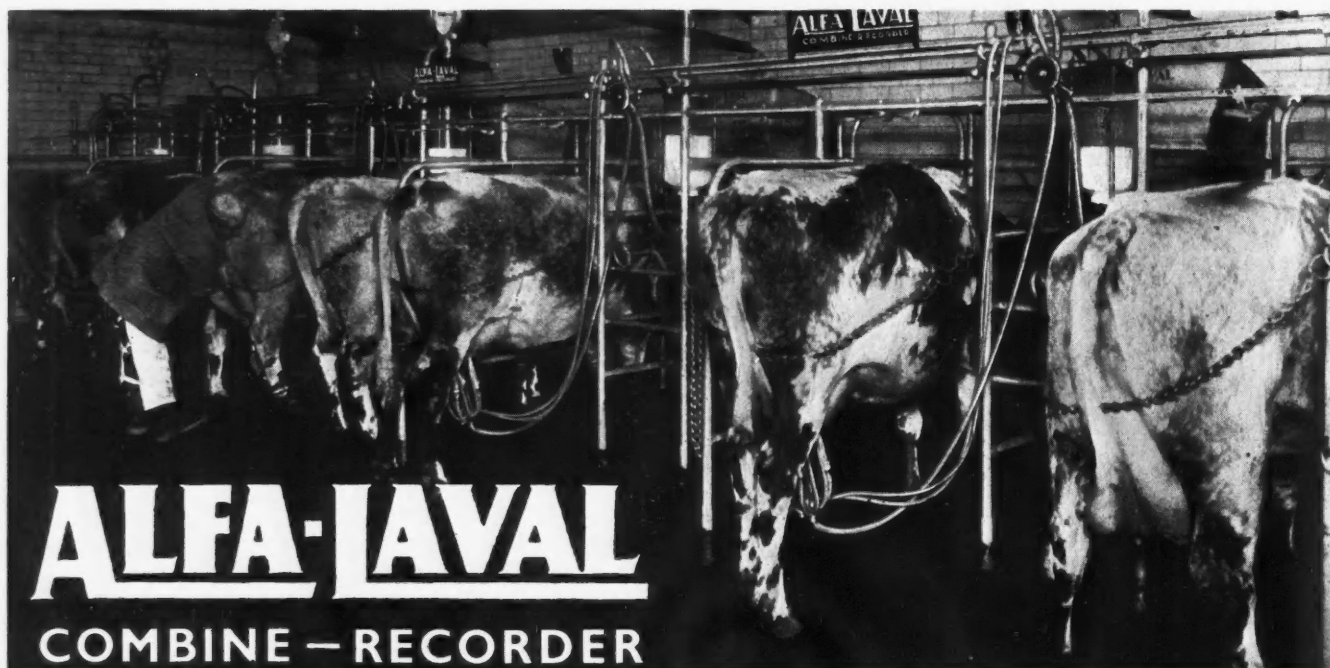
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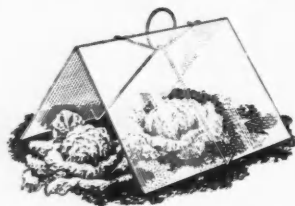
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCI. No. 2360

APRIL 10, 1942



Harlip

THE HON. MRS. RONALD STRUTT

Mrs. Strutt, who is the wife of Captain the Hon. Ronald Strutt, Coldstream Guards, the elder son of Lord Belper and the Countess of Rosebery, is the younger daughter of the late Sir Harry Stapleton Mainwaring and Lady Mainwaring, and before her marriage nursed with the Red Cross. Captain and Mrs. Strutt have a little son, born last year.

COUNTRY LIFE

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WE CAN AFFORD IT

A SOURCE of gloom to which architects and other planners are apt to succumb should have been dissipated by Mr. Maynard Keynes, in a recent broadcast on the finance of post-war reconstruction. Planners are liable, as Mr. Keynes says, to confuse personal and national finance and to shrink from the fulfilment even of their own dreams with a mutter of "where's the money to come from?" Mr. Keynes, never an illusionist in financial matters, is simply reassuring. There is no technical financial reason, he assures us, why, provided we have the materials, the labour and the architects, we should not get on—within those limits—with the most ambitious scheme for reconstruction we like to devise. Anything we can actually do, we can afford. There should be little difficulty about materials—the amount of labour to be made available is a matter of policy, of decision on the pace at which building, as compared with other activities, should be allowed to go forward so as to avoid either inflation or unemployment. Competing activities are many: industry, engineering, transport, agriculture, for instance. What resources in labour would their wise timing and pacing leave over for building? Mr. Keynes sees nothing impossible about a building force of 1½ millions in the immediate post-war years, provided the target is plainly forecast and there is assurance of continuing employment. As for finance, Mr. Keynes's estimate—in face of a firing squad—is that we could afford to spend in those years not less than £600,000,000 a year and not more than £800,000,000. At such a pace we could double all the buildings there are now in the country. But do not let us attempt to go too fast. Before we can set our target properly we must know more about the competing claims on our resources; and, says Mr. Keynes, we must have re-established our export industries. As for the bogey of compensation, that, he says—so long as it is moderate and equitable—is purely a matter of internal rearrangement so far as national finance is concerned.

LESSONS FOR THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

THE production and distribution of milk in war-time have made an unrivalled contribution to national health and combative efficiency. That is the opinion given by Mr. J. L. Davies to the Farmers' Club, and few will dispute it. There have been some administrative mistakes, it may be, but they have been corrected. Most of our troubles have arisen from the pre-war obtuseness and apathy which

gave no special place to liquid milk in the national dietary, and the astonishing awakening to its value in war-time which has sent demand soaring in excess of supply. For that awakening the Government's scientific advisers are responsible, and it now seems impossible that the lesson should be forgotten in peace-time. War has also had its lessons for the dairy industry. Increased consumption has meant reorganisation of supplies and rationalisation of distribution. Small farms ill equipped for dairying are making a much larger contribution. Large farms show a decreasing production. Both implications must be met. Another war-time change is in the feeding of the dairy cow. Big steps have been forced on us to make dairy farms self-sufficient and the consumption of purchased concentrates per gallon has fallen by more than a third since 1939. Mr. Davies suggests that there are lessons here which may point the way to a better permanent system of management. Apart from this main change in diet from concentrates to home-grown feed, he feels strongly that there is much loss of food and much loss of yield by unskilful feeding of dairy cows. Now is the time, while every mouthful matters, to educate and advise and to make a definite improvement in the average dairy farmer's practice. Meanwhile it is a pity that so much uncertainty has been caused in the industry by the delay in settling prices for the summer and by the rumours concerning the future of the Milk Marketing Board.

IN VALLEYS OF THE WEST

*In valleys of the west the woods
Ripple and break in green;
On all the small, hedge-netted hills
The orchards slant and lean.*

*The pear tree lifts her lovely arms
Bloom laden to the sky,
And down the wind that steals her heart
Her shining petals fly.*

*The white clouds brood in tranquil thought,
Now dim the sun, now clear,
And all the singing birds give up
Their music to the air.*

*If Spring could last a thousand years,
Thus would I have her stay,
This perfect April held in Time
Nor ever lost in May.*

D. C. EASTWOOD.

THE TEST CATCHMENT

MR. HUDSON'S decision to sanction the catchment scheme for the valley of the River Test, pressed for by the Hampshire County Council and War Agricultural Committee, is bound to affect, temporarily, the most famous and expensive trout fishing in the country, perhaps in the world. But experience on other rivers such as the Hampshire Avon, where the cleaning out process has already been applied, seems to show that, so far from being spoilt, the fishing is likely to be as good if not better in two or three years' time. The Minister has expressly stated that the upper reaches of the Test, above Horsebridge, where it is wholly a chalk stream, will be excluded from the catchment area, though the famous fishing reaches only begin when the clear chalk water flows through the "tertiary" deposits above and below Stockbridge. The benefit to agriculture will be considerable, enabling the drainage and reclamation of the water-meadows down as far as Romsey. These were formerly valuable pasture and hayfields, but have become waterlogged bogs, attractive for duck and snipe but nothing else, the worst case being at Barton Stacey. Whether the failure to maintain the water-meadows was due to past generations of riparian landowners or, as their descendants argue, to the gradual silting up of the river accompanied by a higher rent for fishings than any income derivable from the meadows during agricultural depression, is immaterial. Reconditioning of water-meadows can cost up to £100 an acre, but it will be effective only if action is concerted right down the river—as the failure of individual attempts show. The future of the Test will remain with Hampshire folk, since the Catchment Board

is appointed by the elected County Council. But at this juncture there can be no question that the interests of agriculture are paramount.

MIDSUMMER-TIME ON THE FARM

THE farmer is always engaged in a struggle with the calendar and the weather, and how far he is handicapped by the vagaries of the clock will still depend to a large extent upon the weather. But working on double summer-time means starting at five and finishing at three—not always a profitable use of time and labour at either end. The advantages of the 8 a.m. start are obvious both to the farmer, who pays less overtime, and the man, who gets his work in the hayfield or in root-hoeing done in reasonable working hours. But both have to live in a world conducted by their non-agricultural fellows and there are many temptations to fall in with their way. Meal-times, school hours, transport, opening and closing hours, will all be out of joint. All the same, it seems a pity that there should not be agreement and that all farms should not continue to work to single summer-time. Lord Dulverton, who maintains that it is the only way to prevent a check to food production, thinks that it would save more labour-hours than the seven-day week advocated by Sir George Stapledon. A general reply to Sir George's plea has been the statement that master and man on the ordinary small farm are already "all out" on six days in the week and that consequently the team is already working to full capacity. It is also widely asserted that in present circumstances relations are such that there would never be much difficulty in "making the most" of a favourable Sunday at any of the important times of the farming year. This is not necessarily the case, however, on larger farms and reclamation areas, where it should be possible, one would think, to get a full team for every day in the week and where there is no lack of work to be done.

"AFTER ALL"

THERE are certain situations in life which are admitted, however contrary to scientific theory, to make time pass much more slowly for us than it does for other people. The classic example is that of sitting up waiting for those who are at a party, and another by no means despicable instance is that of waiting to pounce on a newspaper which somebody else is reading. With what an intolerable deliberation does he peruse it! Even when he seems to have finished he turns back and becomes engrossed in an article which we know he has read before. This is the kind of irritation against which we shall have more and more to steel our hearts since we are bidden to share our newspaper with our neighbour, even as our ancestors did when they subscribed for it in quarter shares. There is something intensely aggravating about these persevering readers, and there is nothing for it save to cultivate the virtue of patience and to play them at their own game. If we take as long over the paper as they seem to do, we may discover all manner of interesting things in it which with our usual cursory methods we should have missed, and so good may come out of evil.

TAXATION 100 YEARS AGO

AN assessment for taxation in 1847, figured in a recent issue of *The Income Tax Payer*, raises a nostalgic sigh. "Windows, 8s. 3d.; Horses, 14s. 4½d.; Hair Powder (or Dogs—the entry is ambiguous), 4s.," are the leading assessments. The victim, who lived at Ledbury, appears, from the blanks on the form, to have kept no Male Servants or Carriages; to have possessed no Land or Armorial Bearings; and to have had to pay, in all, £2 12s. 4½d. or two quarters. In the year 1847 Income Tax stood at 7d. in the pound. So this humble citizen of Ledbury, even though he was taxed for his hair powder and windows, must have been able to face the second week in April with equanimity. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time was Sir Charles Wood, later first Viscount Halifax, and a few years later, 1851, he repealed the Window Tax—just in time to miss the Crystal Palace!

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

It is a pity the stickleback is such a small fish, as if he were some twelve inches long and tipped the scale at a pound, instead of being a matter of millimetres and grains, he would with his green and crimson stripes be the most beautiful of all our freshwater fish. So, he would make his weight felt in any river in which he found himself—the only point is whether any other fish could live in the same reach.

One day, when the trout were not playing last year, I amused myself by watching for some time two cock sticklebacks in a small runnel off the main river making those little nests in which the female lays her eggs. They were both of them working at very high pressure, nosing and pushing tiny scraps of weed into position, backing jerkily into the hole to ascertain if the measurements were according to the blue print, and suffering from nervous high tension and extreme irritability. Considering the size of the runnel, and that of the two workmen, the stretch of water was ample for both, but apparently the stickleback is like the robin and cannot stand the sight of a neighbour. Every two minutes or so the angry little toilers would down tools, as it were, and chase each other—the upstream stickleback winning one encounter, and then losing the next on points to the downstream house-builder. After each futile bout they would return to their work and hunt around feverishly in that "where the devil did I put the screw-driver" manner which we all know so well. In the middle of it all a party of strolling "hikers" in the form of a shoal of trout fry, wandered aimlessly and lightheartedly up the runnel, and on this occasion the two sticklebacks sunk their differences and had the small trout flying for their lives.

THE rich colouring of the stickleback, the silver shot with opalescent green and the red striping, disappears when he is dead, and apparently also shortly after he is placed in a jam jar, which seems to end the careers of many of these small specimens. The same rapid fading away of rich colours is usual with all brilliantly-tinted fish, particularly the very beautiful drake or king fish, which provides such wonderful sport off Trinidad and the West Indian Islands—and in fact in all sub-tropical waters.

I think the most glorious and glowing colour effect I have ever seen is that given off by a king fish when one is playing him in a deep blue southern sea. From the curve of one's rod, as one holds him, one knows roughly where he is struggling some yards below the surface, though there is no sign of him, and then there is a sudden blaze of brilliant mauve-green from the depths as if someone had switched on a 500-watt lamp in a bulb of these tints. It is not so much the colour that is extraordinary, but the almost dazzling light effect. These blazes of iridescent brightness occur again and again, apparently whenever the fish in his struggles exposes his sides, and when eventually the king fish is gaffed and brought into the boat, it will be found that the whole of his flank is brightest silver shot with lovely shades of green and mauve. Five minutes after death all trace of colour is gone, and he is just a handsome, well-shaped white fish of the mackerel tribe.

PERHAPS some COUNTRY LIFE reader can help me with a faint disconnected memory of years ago. Way back in my boyhood days I have a recollection of a countryside visitation



F. Rodgers

FOAM OF FRUIT BLOSSOM UNDER SKIES OF SPRING

in the form of an American quack doctor, who travelled around England driving a very smart four-in-hand with some remarkably good horseflesh in the harness. He was dressed always in the Wild West kit of those days—a soft and fringed leather jerkin, leather "chaps" also fringed, and, of course, a cowboy hat. He wore the curled dropping moustache of the 'eighties, and like Buffalo Bill he affected long hair which reached his shoulders. So far as I remember, he was a strikingly handsome man, which must be a very great asset when one is a "quack," and has to rely very largely on one's personality for one's clientele.

The doctor's main stock-in-trade was a marvellous elixir, which cured rheumatism and arthritis, and if the cure was not permanent one must admit that the best brains of Harley Street have not achieved very much in this direction during the last 50 years of intensive medical research. The American rented the fair grounds or market squares in the various towns or villages through which he passed, and every night, with naphtha flares round his coach, he addressed the crowd on the topics of the day with particular reference to his wonderful panacea for painful and stiffened joints. As in those days he was talking to an agricultural audience of which some 50 per cent. suffered from rheumatism, and the remainder expected to do so shortly, he spoke to an appreciative community, and in addition he was a most remarkable and convincing orator.

AT the end of half an hour's discourse the speaker would call for some rheumatic cripple to come forward, and eventually a really chronic case known to everyone would be helped up on to the coach, and the "quack"—I am not quite certain if really he deserved this opprobrious term—would go with him behind a canvas screen.

For the next ten to fifteen minutes the whole coach would quiver to the strokes of vigorous massage, and there would be wafted around the aromatic and strange scent of some pungent liniment purported, I believe, to be distilled from prairie flowers. Then the rheumatic patient would emerge walking naturally and easily, and testify to his complete cure, after which the doctor would proceed to sell bottles of the marvellous and infallible mixture as fast as he could pass them to the outstretched hands.

I have a memory that the wonderful cures he effected were very ephemeral, and due more to skilful and hefty massage than to the healing powers of the strangely scented liniment. Nevertheless, the doctor was working a most successful line as in those days there were no cinemas, dart boards, or other rural amusements

and a really first-class orator, who had a way with him, could draw half the countryside almost every night, even if he was only selling a quack medicine. Moreover, it was most exciting to see old Harry Whatsisname, who had been bent nearly double for five years, jump down from the coach like a two-year-old after treatment.

The only trouble is I cannot remember the name of the man, who in the early 'nineties was as well known as a rural entertainer as is Bertram Mills, of circus fame to-day—or, to be more exact, yesterday. The recollection of this quack doctor came back to me clearly through the haze of some fifty years on scenting in a chemist's shop the queer smell of the drug he used, and it is remarkable how the olfactory nerve is responsible for dragging forgotten episodes from the back shelves of memory's store cupboard.

REVERTING to the subject of my notes of March 27—birds seen at sea between Australia and Cape Horn—other interesting birds on these inhospitable seas were the Cape pigeons, quite ordinary little gulls and resembling in colour our wood pigeons, which followed a ship in screaming flocks and also kept with it for weeks at a stretch. They were not quite so faithful as the albatross as sometimes one's particular pack would desert the vessel and fly off to another, which was just visible and hull down on the horizon. Apparently the albatross could get used to bad food, but the Cape pigeon was hoping always for something better, and in our particular ship the food was quite unfit for both human and bird consumption.

Another bird was the Stormy petrel, the Mother Carey's Chicken of the old-time sailor. He was not a regular follower of ships, but a small pack of them turned up usually if the weather was really atrocious. They are rather like sturdily-built swifts, rusty black in colour, and would be seen skimming about lightly-headed in a turmoil of broken water.

One could not help feeling what a miserable existence theirs was, doomed to fly always over gloomy, towering "grey-beards" in a temperature round about freezing point, but they appeared to be quite content and enjoying every moment of their lives. Nature seems to be most accommodating in this respect and, if she puts a bird or animal in bleak and distasteful surroundings, she endows it invariably with a cheerful frame of mind which enables it to keep its heart up in all weather conditions. One exception to this rule is the goldfish in one's ornamental pond in winter-time, for they show no signs of enjoying life. However, one must not blame Nature for this, as she is in no way responsible for goldfish in ornamental ponds.

OLD TOWNS RE-VISITED—III

BERWICK - UPON - TWEED

Described and Drawn by PROFESSOR A. E. RICHARDSON

HIGH STREET, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, LOOKING TOWARDS THE TOWN HALL

THE grey walls of Berwick viewed across the waters of the Tweed have stood for England since the days of Queen Elizabeth. The earlier fortifications, dating from the time of William the Lion of Scotland, have vanished. But somehow the history of England and Scotland seems to have become hallowed in this border town, and neither a Scot nor an Englishman can repress a sigh when he views the bastions and the red-tiled roofs. Old Berwick has the dignity of a walled city, a privilege shared with Chester and York. On plan it is of an oval form, with circumvallations ascending the hill on the

eastern and western sides, and great mounts mark its salients.

The principal thoroughfares are High Street (formerly Mary Gate), Hide Hill, Sandgate, Bridge Street, Church Street, Woolmarket, and Silver Street. There is a small square near the Governor's Palace, and there is the famous Parade. As the streets are explored you realise the idiosyncrasies of a garrison town. You begin to appreciate the character of the houses and to understand their commodity. The handsome simplicity of the eighteenth-century fronts, and the beauty of their masonry, are conspicuous. But in the days of the Georges complaints were

frequent "that proper attention had not been given to the laying out of the streets in a regular manner." And, no doubt, familiarity with sashed windows and penticed doorways led to contempt. It appears that grumblers were plentiful and were ready to censure the placing of the Town Hall and the main guard-house. Perhaps the Georgian critic overlooked the reason for the chance lay-out of Berwick; he evidently did not appreciate the Elizabethan ramparts, the seventeenth-century garrison church, or the famous bridge and quays. He was more concerned with censuring the external appearance of the town than enquiring into its history.

This was not the case with Monsieur Jorvin, who in his description of England and Scotland, published in Paris, 1672, described Berwick in most eulogistic terms. "Here is an upper and a lower town, which are both on the side of a hill that slope towards the river. . . . The High town incloses within its walls and ditches those of the lower. . . . In the Upper Town the streets are straight and handsome; but there are not many rich inhabitants, they rather preferring the Lower Town, in which there are many great palaces . . . and in all the open areas are great fountains, and in one of them the guard-house and public parade, before the town hall or Sessions house, over which is the clock tower of the town; so that by walking over Berwick I discovered it to be one of the greatest and most beautiful towns in England."

Actually, there could not have been much difference between the aspect of the Stuart and Hanoverian



ON THE RAMPARTS, WITH ANCIENT GUNS STILL TRAINED SEAWARD

streets. The remodelling which went on almost continuously from the time of Queen Anne to the end of the reign of George IV almost imperceptibly blended the new with the old. The first alterations began in 1576, when Queen Elizabeth, having fortified Berwick, instituted a military establishment. This was the garrison consisting of eight companies of musqueteers, two of them containing 100, and the rest 65 men each; the pay of the private men, 8d. per day; captains of larger companies, 4s.; of lesser companies, 2s. Eighty horsemen under command of eight constables; the horsemen had 4d. per day added to their former pay of £13s. 4d. per annum. The gunners were augmented from 28 to 60 with a master gunner, a master and four quartermasters; the whole establishment for the artillery amounting to about £860. At the time of this innovation Lord Hunsdon was Governor.

The first important building to be erected in the seventeenth century was the church, the design of which has been attributed in turn to Inigo Jones and his kinsman John Webb; but the facts are otherwise. In 1641 the mayor and burgesses petitioned Charles I to grant them a patent or brief in order to collect money to build a church, the old one having been taken down in the reign of Queen Mary. It is recorded that the stone was used for repairing the fortifications. The brief was granted, but the work was not started until 1648. It was completed under the direction of Colonel George Fenwicke in 1652. A master builder was sent by the Parliament from London to undertake the work. This is one of the few churches built during the Commonwealth. (There is another at South Shields.) The design of the interior is spacious and the arcades have a noble scale; the contrast between the advanced style of the masonry and the Jacobean woodwork is very marked.

Little further seems to have been done to add to the architecture of Berwick until the reign of George I, when in 1719 the Governor's Palace and the barracks were built. The former is three storeys high, it has two wings facing Palace Square and its chief feature is the porch and perron. The barracks, built of freestone, were originally designed with 24 rooms for officers, and 72 for privates, the total accommodation allowing for 576 men. The barracks were partly remodelled in 1799, but very little alteration was made externally except that the semicircular windows in the upper storey were enlarged and made square. The style of the



THE TOWN HALL, its steeple and portico designed by the Newcastle architect Joseph Dodds in 1754; completed 1761

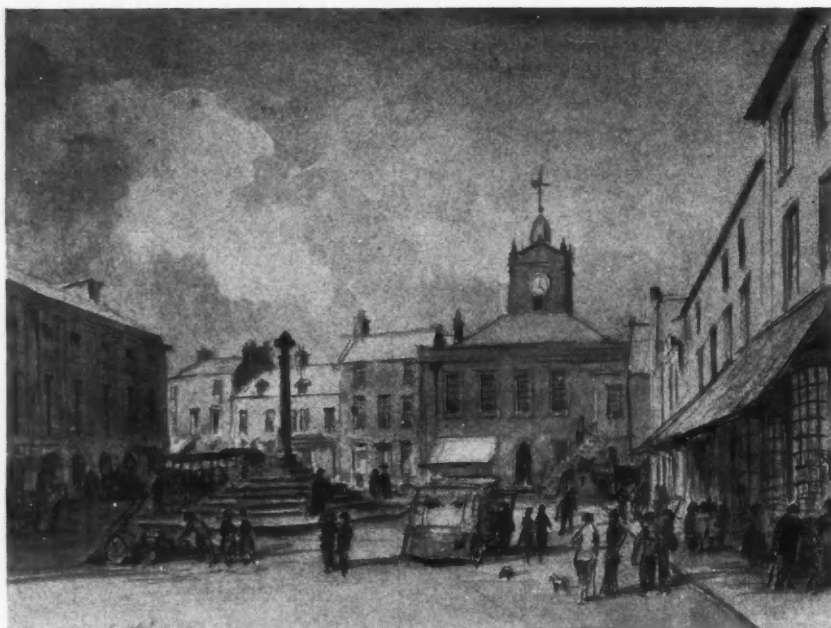
barracks and the palace suggests the hand of Sir John Vanbrugh. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the famous architect was employed on the work, for he was at this time Surveyor to the Office of Works, was at Kelso in 1718, and at Seaton Delaval in 1720. By comparison with Vanbrugh's buildings at Devonport Dockyard, the barracks at Berwick show similar features and details. Other military buildings of Georgian character include the hospital, the ordnance house and the main guard. The latter was removed to Palace Square many years ago.

The most important public building is the Town Hall, which, with the handsome steeple, stands at the lower end of the High Street. The general character of the design recalls the manner of James Gibbs and there is evidence that use was made of this architect's exemplars. The classic steeple rises to a height of 150 ft. and contains a peal of eight bells. The market house is formed in the basement storey. The building, however, was not erected at the same period: the front portion, including the tower and the steeple, belongs to the year 1754, when Joseph Dodds was the architect. The second portion of the building was finished in 1761.

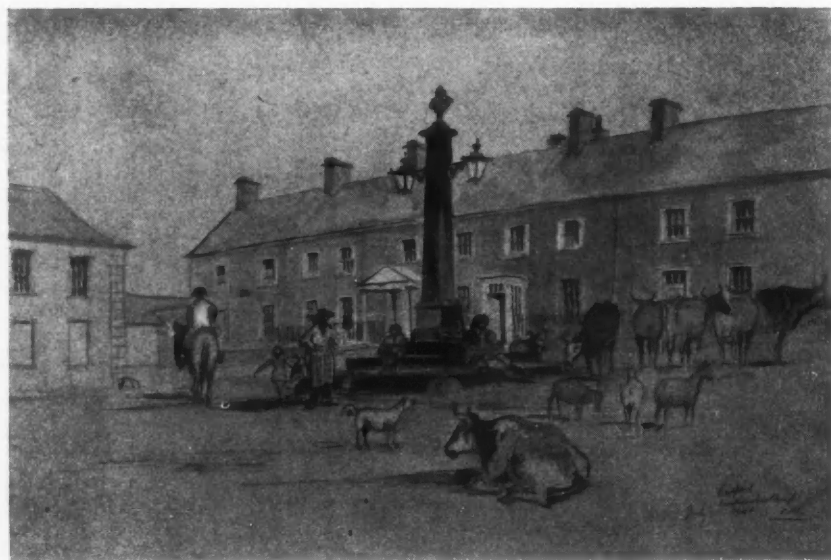
As the streets and the warehouses of other times are investigated, there is plenty



THE SPACIOUS CLASSICAL GARRISON CHURCH, BUILT 1648-52, BY A MASTER BUILDER SENT BY PARLIAMENT FROM LONDON



THE MARKET-PLACE OF ANOTHER NORTHUMBRIAN TOWN: ALNWICK



THE BLUE BELL INN AT BELFORD



BERWICK: THE QUAY AND CUSTOMS HOUSE

for reflection and consideration. The ancient borough yields its secrets; you notice such slight details as the scrolled ends to the gable copings; you value the peculiarly local treatment of freestone, and you admire the way the roofs are tiled. You begin to appreciate the regional character of the architecture and to note how it differs from that of towns both farther south and north; and what is more, you wonder at the seaminess of tiered roofs and the charm of accidental silhouettes. It is not difficult to reconstruct the Georgian spectacle of 130 years ago. Sir Walter Scott knew Berwick familiarly, and no doubt had a nodding acquaintance with the merchants who made fortunes trading with the Continent in the period of the ban. In those days the Customs House was kept busy and perhaps the muzzle-loaders on the lower batteries were kept primed and waterproofed.

In Georgian days Berwick was renowned for its manufactures, particularly damasks and diapes. Scotts in Castlegate was founded in 1784 and became famous for tablecloths 10 quarters wide. Another industry was the manufacture of sacking, which took place in the Castlegate near the Bell Tower. Here is evidence of direct trade with the Baltic. The manufacture of sailcloth began in 1793, the making of cotton and muslin goods started in 1788. Not only did other manufacturers specialise in woollens, stockings, felts and hats, but the carpet weaving became a local industry.

It is not surprising that eighteenth-century Berwick boasted three shipyards. The largest launch was a brig of 375 tons; but Berwick-built fishing smacks were of universal repute from Norway to the French coast. For house building it is noteworthy that Berwick builders obtained bricks and tiles from Cocklaw within its own liberties. John Forster, who farmed Cocklaw, accidentally discovered a stratum of clay in 1762: from that time until well into the last century these works were renowned in Northumberland.

It was one of Forster's conditions of sale that he would replace all tiles that happened to fail from weather conditions within six years. In this regard it is of exceptional interest to find Forster's tiles still in position 150 years later.

Still, however, wherever one wanders, there is the haunting memory of the past. You find it in the character of the principal inns, the Red Lion and the King's Arms. At the close of the eighteenth century there was stabling at the Red Lion for 66 horses, and the High Flyer Coach between London and Edinburgh called daily. But it was the King's Arms that attracted most attention, because the mail started there and a spare coach was always kept in readiness.

In addition to coach traffic, sea navigation to London, Edinburgh, and to Glasgow was undertaken by two commercial shipping companies. The type of vessel in use for passenger and goods were the Berwick smacks, designated packet boats; there were at times 40 of these seaworthy boats in continual service.

All the seasons suit Berwick well. But from a distance she is best thought of as she appears on a midsummer evening. You carry away memories that recur at odd intervals, and when you return you will find the ancient town unchanged. But the impression you will cherish most is the view from the heights overlooking the clutter of tiled roofs. There are the ancient bridge which cost such labour to repair in the seventeenth century and the buildings which form bastions at the town end. There is the magnificent brick viaduct which carries the railway, and the equally noble modern road bridge of concrete. In the later Georgian buildings of the early eighteenth century can be recognised the hand of the Edinburgh architect, and there is nothing incongruous in the ensemble of the three bridges of the seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. On market days the town is full of country folk and red motor buses take the place of carriers' wagons and farm carts, but the town remains true to its ancient ordering and scorns interference.

Berwick, therefore, is the kernel of the north region of England but its attendant townships have their own attractions, too. There is, for example, the broad centre of Alnwick with its market halls; there is the spacious triangle at Belford, where the Blue Bell stands invitingly. There is Morpeth, farther south, and Kelso just over the Scotch border. Both for scenery and architecture Northumberland is without compeer. It awaits discovery and it is to be hoped will be treated with respect. Everything is local and characteristic not only in the towns which lie along the Great North Road but in the villages which cluster amid the undulations of the Cheviots. It is a region which historically, socially and architecturally maintains a sturdy independence, and it is one that provides delectable materials for the cob web researches of the antiquary.

MR. CHURCHILL AND GEORGE WASHINGTON

A COMMON ANCESTRY

By E. A. GREENING LAMBORN

THE birthday of George Washington on February 22 was celebrated at Oxford by an exhibition in the Bodleian of such relics of the family as Oxford possesses. If it had included, as it might well have done, the first volume of Baker's great *History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton*, opened at page 513 to show the Washington pedigree, visitors would have observed that the parents of Lawrence Washington, Mayor of Northampton, who obtained a grant of Sulgrave Manor in 30 Henry VIII, were John Washington of Warton, Lancashire, and Margaret, daughter of Robert Kitson, of Warton and sister of Sir Thomas Kitson, Alderman and Sheriff of London and Master of the Mercers' Company. The genealogically inclined might, and if familiar with local heraldry certainly would, have thereupon recollected that the arms of this Sir Thomas Kitson, sable three lucas rising and a chief gold, are painted upon the tombs of the Spencers at Great Brington and in the windows of the Spencer aisle in Yarnton Church, near Oxford.

The pedigrees in Baker's account of Great Brington and in Mrs. Stapleton's history of Yarnton, *Three Oxfordshire Parishes*, page 284, show that Sir John Spencer, direct male ancestor of the Dukes of Marlborough, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson. Their descendant, the present Prime Minister of England, thus shares with the first President of the United States a common ancestry by descent from Robert Kitson.

In the church at Great Brington, beside the splendid tombs of the Spencers, are two humbler memorials to their relations the Washingtons marking the graves of the brothers Laurence and Robert, who joined with their father Robert Washington to sell the Sulgrave lands which their grandfather had purchased. They had already migrated to Little Brington to live in a small house, still known as Washington House, which bears the inscription: *The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the Name of the Lord. Constructed 1606*. The church registers for this year record the birth and death of Gregory, youngest son of Lawrence Washington. Murray's *Guide* suggests that the text bears reference to their change of fortune. Their choice of Little Brington as a place of refuge is accounted for by their relationship with the lord of the manor, their cousin, Robert Spencer, son of Sir John, who had lately bought it, in 1592, from Francis Bernard of Abington, whose grandson, Sir John Bernard, was to marry the grand-daughter of William Shakespeare.

The Christian name common to the Washington and Spencer cousins was presumably derived from their great grandfather, Robert Kitson. Of him we know little more than that, like his son-in-law, John Washington, he was a small land-holder in Warton, Lancashire. Believers in the force of heredity, however, musing over the striking moral and spiritual analogies between his two famous descendants, may wonder if that legacy "of man's indomitable mind" which is their most

remarkable characteristic, does not find in him its common source. His son, Sir Thomas Kitson, was a national figure, a great merchant-prince, notable for his wealth and enterprise even in an age remarkable for such attributes, so that his contemporary, Leland, visiting Warton in the course of his great Itinerary, assumed that everyone would know who was meant when he wrote, "I rode over Lune toward Warton, a VI mile off, wher Mr. Kitson was borne." But of him and his world-wide trading and vast estates, we may read at length in the pages of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and in Gage's history of the manor of Hengrave, which he purchased and made his home.

Through the marriage of his ancestor, Henry Spencer, with Dorothy Sydney, the Prime Minister derives a descent from the Conqueror and from that even abler sovereign, Henry II, whose ceaseless and inexhaustible energy astounded his countrymen and confounded their enemies. Even so, we may well believe that the personal force of the great Tudor Merchant-Adventurer is also not without its influence in the astonishing vitality of his living descendant. Yet it is the inheritance he shares with Washington that to some will be of deeper interest, those qualities of heart and soul which made the saviour of America "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of

his countrymen." And if what these two great men have in common is to be traced to a common source, we must look for it in the almost unknown Robert Kitson, or his entirely unknown wife.

Among the documents exhibited in the Bodleian collection were conveyances bearing seals with the Washington arms, the two bars and three molets in chief, that are believed to have suggested the stars and stripes of the flag which since 1777 has distinguished the United States of America. There was also on view a fine roll of arms of mid-fifteenth century date in which a painted shield with the caption *Wassington* showed the same charges. The tinctures, however, reversed those ascribed to the Northamptonshire Washingtons, who bore the charges gules upon a silver field, but corresponded with the arms borne by "Tomas Weschyngton of ye byschopperye of Derham" in Randle Holme's roll, circa 1450, in the British Museum.

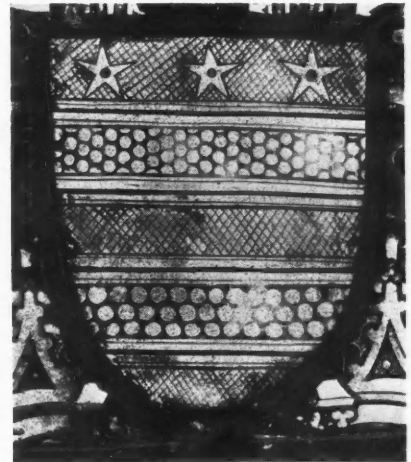
An even earlier record, a shield from a window of the library of Durham College, having lately been removed for safety, had been lent by the President and Fellows of Trinity College. It was apparently part of the original glazing of the library, built and fitted as the account-rolls at Durham record, between 1417 and 1431, and it bears the arms of John Wessington, Prior of Durham, 1416-1446, and previously Bursar of Durham College, specimens of whose handwriting were included in the exhibition. It was one of a series of shields bearing the coats of northern families; one of which was lately identified by the present writer as that of Sir Thomas Grey, ancestor of the late Viscount Grey of Fallodon, and his wife, Joan or Genet, daughter of the fourth Lord Mowbray, of Axholme, by his wife Elizabeth Segrave, grand-daughter of Edward I.

Although this Washington shield was executed in enamel stain on white glass, and not in colours, its charges being in clear glass on a hatched field suggests that these were silver, as in the rolls. The heralds' visitations show that this represents the original coat of the Washingtons, who derived their name and origin from the Durham manor of Washington, a mile or two west of Sunderland, between Durham and Newcastle. (Surtees ii 40).

We have seen that the Northamptonshire branch from which George Washington descended came from Lancashire, to which one of the family had migrated as early as the reign of Edward II (Abbr. Rot. Orig. i 231b). The *Victoria County History*, Vol. VIII, page 154, shows that they owned Tewitfield in Warton from the fourteenth century onward, and that

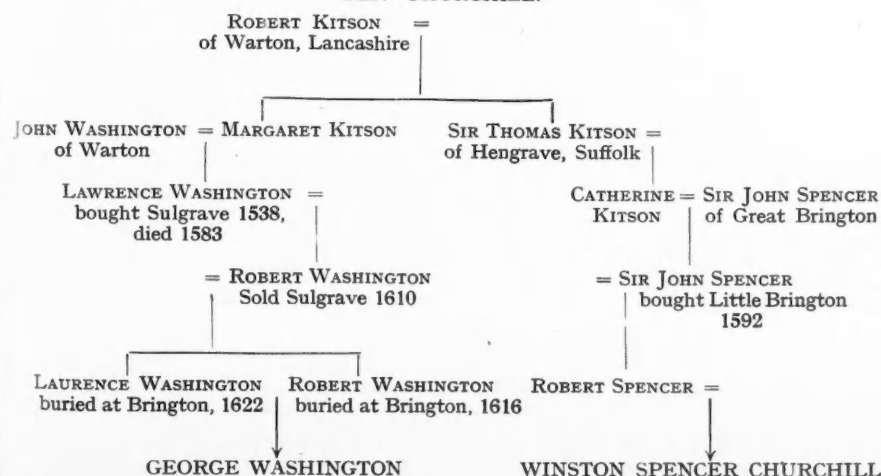


(Left) ARMS OF SIR THOMAS KITSON IN THE SPENCER AISLE OF YARNTON CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE. Sable, three lucas rising argent and a chief gold, they occur in the 1st and 4th quarters of the dexter shield



(Right) ARMS OF JOHN WESSINGTON, PRIOR OF DURHAM 1416-46. From a window of the library of Durham College, now at Trinity College, Oxford

Key pedigree showing the common descent of GEORGE WASHINGTON and Mr. CHURCHILL.



their shield, still to be seen in a window in Warton church, "specially protected," as the editors curiously phrase it, "from over-zealous attentions of American visitors," bore silver two bars and in chief three molets gules. It would seem, therefore, that the Lancashire branch, with its Northampton offshoot, differed the original coat by reversing its tinctures, as was done with the very similar arms of Devereux (*Complete Peerage* IV, 302) and by the English and French branches of the Harcourts.

This is the coat painted for William de Waddington in Willement's roll, circa 1395, and ascribed to the Washingtons of Lancashire and Northamptonshire in Papworth's *Ordinary*, page 27. Inaccurately restored, it may be seen in the east window of Windermere Church, among glass which seems to have belonged originally to Cartmel Priory, not far from Warton. As the other shields are those of the founder, William Marshall (one of Mr. Churchill's ancestors) and other known benefactors to the Priory, we may infer that the Washingtons also helped to endow it, although the name does not occur in the *Monasticon*.

It has sometimes been objected to the theory which would derive the stars and stripes from the family coat of George Washington that the charges on the American flag are silver and not gules. It is therefore interesting to observe that in this they agree with the original version of the arms and that the objection based on them is therefore an argument in favour of the theory.

The *Encyclopædia Britannica* is inclined to accept this origin for the star-spangled banner, but rules out the suggestion that the Bird of Freedom derives from the Washington crest by pointing out that this was a raven. The crest of the Northampton family was certainly a raven; but, as Burke's *General Armory* records, another, and perhaps earlier, crest was a sable eagle with raised wings.

As to the source from which the charges on the Washington shield were ultimately derived, I would hazard the conjecture that they follow the analogy of many early feudal coats and were suggested by the fesse and molets borne by Richard Poor, the builder of Salisbury Cathedral and city, who as Prince-Bishop of the Palatinate, was overlord of every Durham manor at the period when the arms were probably assumed.

This is the tale told by the Washington and Spencer shields. For two centuries and more it has remained unread. For heraldry is now a dead language, of which the Stars and Stripes, the Union Flag and the Royal Banner are, for most of us, the only symbols that remain intelligible. If we used it as our forefathers did, as at once a language and an ornament, as one of the arts that instruct while they delight, it might again become one of the tongues of history. If, for example, our new public buildings were emblazoned, as of old, with the armorial insignia of contemporary royal personages, we might see the arms of Washington displayed among them to remind us of the ancestry of our Queen and of the

Heir Presumptive to the Crown of England. For the ancient stem from which George Washington sprang is alive to-day in members of the family from which the Queen is descended.

Pedigrees recorded by the heralds in their *Visitations of Yorkshire and Durham** show that the last of the elder line of Washington, Alianora, daughter and heir of William Washington, of Washington, Durham, married Sir William Tempest and died in 1451. Their daughter and heir, Dionysia, married William Mallory, whose descendant, Dorothy Mallory, was the first wife of Sir George Bowes, of Streatham Castle, Durham, the Queen's ancestor by his second marriage.

Through this marriage the Queen descends from Shakespeare's hero, Talbot, and has thus a common ancestry with the Prime Minister and with Samuel Pepys, whose great grandmother, as we read in Blome's *Guyllim* and in the *Visitations of Cambridge*, was Edith Talbot "of the noble family of the Earl of Shrewsbury," whose arms he quartered. In this connection it is interesting to remember that Pepys's friend and colleague, George Legge, ancestor of the Earls of Dartmouth, was the son of Elizabeth Washington, daughter and heir of Sir William Washington, whose brother John migrated to Bridge's Creek and was great grandfather of George.

* Harleian Society, Vol. XVI, pages 52, 195, 314; *Foster Visitations of Durham*, pages 38, 299.

(A contemporary bust of Washington recently presented to Sulgrave Manor is described on page 717—ED.)

ANIMALS OF THE LOST TRIANGLE

By FRANK W. LANE

Do you know the world's white roof-tree—do you know the windy rift

Where the baffling mountain eddies chop and change?

Do you know the long day's patience, belly down on frozen drift

Where the head of heads is feeding out of range?

It is there that I am going where the boulders and the snow lie,

With a trusty, nimble tracker that I know.

I have sworn an oath to keep it on the horns of Ovis Poli,

For the Red Gods call me out and I must go.

—*The Feet of the Young Men* quoted from *The Five Nations*, by permission of the executrix of Rudyard Kipling.

IN a tract of country comprising Turkestan on the west and Tibet on the east and bounded by Northern India and Burma on the south, there are more rare and elusive animals than in any other part of the world. This land is sometimes called The Lost Triangle, and it might be described as the home of animals hardly ever seen alive—and not very often dead.

The Lost Triangle is a land of icy, wind-swept deserts, of snow-covered, rocky mountains and ravines of frozen shale and deep snow-drifts where a man may flounder and be lost for ever. It is a country where the dawn may break a sulphurous yellow—herald of a blizzard with all the fierceness of an Arctic snowstorm and the fury of a tropical typhoon. Only the hardiest and most intrepid hunter-explorer can expect success in this iron land.

If for no other reason this land would be famous as the home of the finest wild sheep. It has been said that the two best big-game trophies are the Giant eland and the Ovis Poli sheep, and it is doubtful whether any man has ever shot both.

The Ovis Poli, or Marco Polo sheep (christened by that famous explorer in the thirteenth century, but not definitely described and named until 1840) lives on the mountain rim of the highest and coldest mountain plateau outside the frigid zones. This plateau, between Turkestan and the Pamirs, has a mean elevation of some 17,000 ft. and is known as The Roof of the World.

The Poli is a member of the race producing the largest sheep in the world. A mounted specimen in the United States National Museum stands nearly four feet at the shoulder. These sheep have been described as the world's best sentinels, and, in addition to their marvellous eyesight, they have a wonderfully keen sense of smell.

The principal characteristic of a Poli is its horns. These are so heavy that, when lying down, the sheep frequently rests them upon the ground. Rowland Ward gives the length of some 40 horns that measure, on the curves, about 60 inches, six of 70 inches or more, and a top-notch of 75 inches. Fortunately, they are slender, or a sheep could never negotiate the pathways of its rocky home, but the magnificent spread of full-grown horns explains why Kipling singled them out for mention in *The Feet of the Young Men*.

Despite the weight of their horns Polis have a rare turn of speed. I do not know the maximum speed of which they are capable, but I imagine it is comparable to that of the Big-horn sheep of Mongolia of which Wong Quincey, in his *Chinese Hunter*, writes:—

"Think of a Big-horn sheep carrying a head that weighs 70 lb. and going uphill like the wind where there is neither road nor path. Naturalists who have actually timed their speed declare that a Big-horn is capable of galloping at the rate of 25 miles an hour for short spurts."

A more elusive inhabitant of The Lost Triangle than the Ovis Poli is the Chinese, or Golden, takin. It lives in the inhospitable heights between South Shensi and the Tibetan border. During most of the day heavy clouds and mists prevail throughout this region, and the land is split by a series of ravines and gullies down which a hunter could easily fall, never to be seen again. As one of the few men who have ever hunted successfully in this region said: "There is no such thing as horizontal hunting; it is all vertical!"

The Chinese takin belongs to a group of ruminants which stand midway between the cattle and antelopes on the one hand and the sheep and goats on the other. It is a large beast, a full-grown bull standing five feet at the shoulder, weighing some 600 lb. and having horns 20 inches or more in length. It has a coat which resembles that of a polar bear in colour, but with a stronger touch of gold or yellow, whence it derives its first name. It



A TAKIN FETCHED TO THE LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

has been suggested that it was the Golden takin which was the "ram with the golden fleece" secured by Jason in the Greek legend. The beast is certainly elusive enough.

Although the Chinese takin is said to form herds of as many as 200 head, its habitat renders it so difficult of approach that probably not more than half a dozen men have ever shot it, let alone captured one alive. The London Zoo, though, has owned two examples of a related species, the Mishmi takin, from Tibet.

Animal collectors have achieved successes in recent years with a neighbour of the takin—the Giant panda, an animal which has received all the publicity it needs.

Another interesting inhabitant of The Lost Triangle is that queer goat-antelope, the serow. It stands three feet at the shoulder and scales 200 lb. With its large head and donkey's ears, thick neck and short limbs, it is an ungainly creature. And its habit of standing with fore-legs straddle, hoofs widely splayed and head thrust downwards adds to the awkwardness of its appearance. One writer has described it as suggesting a cow, donkey, and goat, just as its alarm-note is a combination of snort, scream and whistle.

But for all its apparent lack of grace and beauty the serow is a marvellous machine for negotiating the boulder strewn slopes and rocky crags of the high mountain ranges which are its home. In addition to being a fine climber, the serow has also mastered the difficult art of traveling down steep slopes. E. H. Peacock, a game warden in Burma, says that he has seen a serow with a shattered fore-leg race up and across a face of rock on which no man could maintain his balance.

Dr. William Beebe has a wonderful description, in his work on pheasants, of the agility of a serow. When lying on a mossy shelf projecting from a long mountain slope and looking through powerful glasses, he saw a serow.

"Steadied on a bit of rock, the glasses showed even the elongated pupils of his glassy yellow eyes," he writes. "He walked where a man would have perished at a step; nay, more, he nibbled now and then from some succulent tuft of herbage, and once, balanced on what seemed a hand's-breadth of crag, he stretched his neck and scratched his ear with a hind hoof! Then he performed a miracle. Without hint or crouch, he dropped, stiff-legged, for what seemed at least twenty feet sheer down the face of the cliff, landing lightly on the narrowest of ledges, where he fed for a few minutes."

The fastest antelopes in the world are found in the Gobi desert, east of Turkestan. Henning Haslund says that he saw a herd of 50 careering across the steppe, and every now and again



THE YAK, "THE MOST GROTESQUE-LOOKING ANIMAL FOUND IN THE LOST TRIANGLE"

they would "jump yards into the air time after time, bouncing like an india-rubber ball."

Roy Chapman Andrews, of the American Museum of Natural History, has timed these Gobi antelopes by pacing them in his car. He says they ran so fast that he could no more see their legs than the blades of an electric fan can be seen. He found they could keep up a speed of 60 miles an hour for about two miles and then they slowed down to 40 or 50. He chased one antelope for 20 minutes at an average speed of 40 miles an hour, and "when we reached him he was squatting flat on the sand waiting, not winded a particle."

Wolves are the bane of these antelopes' existence and, with cover so scanty, the newly-born young would fare badly were it not for a wonderful provision of nature. They can run practically from the moment they are born.

Andrews writes: "We found a baby one day that could not have been more than two hours old. When it saw me it snapt off like a shot. I jumped on a horse and pursued. It was a bit wobbly at first, but finally got control of its legs, and I never did overtake it."

The chiru or Tibetan antelope is the only representative of the sub-family of antelopes known as the panthalopinae. It is found only on the Tibetan Plateau where it thrives on the

open rolling plains and broad river valleys some 12,000 to 18,000ft. above sea level. It has a curiously swollen snout and long, elegant horns. It is said to be the living prototype of the unicorn. The inflation of the chiru's nose is caused by the large lateral chamber or sac at the side of each nostril.

The chiru has a habit of scraping out a lair or bed deep enough to conceal its body when lying down. Such a habit can hardly be for protection from its enemies, as the long horns would still be easily visible, and it is thought that the chiru may dig itself in as a protection against the icy blasts which sweep the Plateau.

Yaks are the most grotesque-looking animals to be found in The Lost Triangle. They stand six feet at the shoulder, are massively built and have short legs and two feet long hollow horns. They are distinguished from all other oxen by their coat and tail. The long hairy covering forms a "skirt," which almost touches the ground. A very bushy tail brings up the rear of this queer-looking creature.

Wild yaks live in the bleakest and most inaccessible regions. In summer they range up to 20,000ft. They appear to love the cold and abhor heat. Yaks are inveterate herbage-eaters, and tame ones can hardly be induced to eat grain. Sterndale says: "Snow is eaten in winter by these animals."

But, as is the case with so many other animals which dwell in inhospitable regions, the yak is wonderfully adapted to its environment.

Here is a tribute to the yak as a beast of burden, written by the Roosevelts in their book *East of the Sun and West of the Moon*:—

"They pushed unflinching up that hill, carrying 150 lb. or more. At times the slope was at least 45 degrees. Their tongues hung out and their breathing sounded like the exhaust-valve of a steam-engine, but on they went until one by one they heaved themselves over the last rock and reached the top. The yak goes over the most impossible country imaginable about as fast as he goes over level ground. He plods unconcernedly through snow up to his belly, or up a boulder-strewn slope of 45 degrees. He moves over obstacles with the same deliberate unconcern with which I have seen a tank negotiate a shell-hole."

Such, then, are some of the unusual animals which inhabit the land of The Lost Triangle. There are others, perhaps equally interesting:—the bear, the savage Snow leopard, the Yellow-throated marten, the Orange Snub-nosed monkey, the large species of marmot, the fox, the Wild pig, the chronberch and the illik.

But I trust sufficient has been said to prove that this "wind-swept roof of Asia" is a zoological treasure-house which for strange and little-known animals and big-game trophies not lightly to be won is not surpassed anywhere.



"SUGGESTING A COW, DONKEY, AND GOAT"—THE SEROW

A REGENCY "COTTAGE"

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS AT
BRADFIELD HALL, NORFOLK

WHATEVER the future brings, it is fairly certain that for some time after the war most people will want to live in smaller houses than they were previously accustomed to. It will mean the breaking up of much tradition, a revision of hospitality, a change in social customs. Things will probably have to be on a smaller scale, but that does not necessarily mean that their quality must deteriorate. Experience may well find the result preferable. Most people will probably have to choose between threadbare existence on the pre-war scale and their customary way of life in miniature, or some simpler, more elastic, basis.

The alterations made to Bradfield Hall just before the war provide an instructive, and extremely attractive, example of one of these processes of adjustment. The house, near Sheringham, is one of the small yeoman farmer's dwellings built at the beginning of last century with an eye to comfort rather than beauty. Externally it is extremely plain, in the Georgian tradition so far as it can be said to have any architectural affinities, but too late in date to have that inherent feeling for proportion and elegance which every country builder seemed to possess in the eighteenth century. But its rooms were of good proportions, well finished in the stock style of the period with nice cornices, moulded doors, and plain if rather heavy fireplaces. Yet it looked far from prepossessing three years ago when Mr. Thomas Upcher and Mr. Douglas FitzPatrick decided to share it for their bachelor *ménage*. The plan was convenient, with even a certain spaciousness in its staircase entry hall divided with an archway

from a narrower hallway leading to a conservatory, and a second passage at right angles communicating with the offices in the north wing. What it principally lacked was felt to be colour, and it is the way in which this has been supplied, as a background to furniture for the most part contemporary with the house, which makes Bradfield such an interesting example of what can be done with taste and imagination on a modest scale.

The idea of a "period house"—furnished and decorated in the style of a particular date—was a pedantic perversion of taste which has had its day. It is quite another thing to take the period of a house as the theme for its decoration, to be followed or departed from, varied or elaborated, as a discriminating eye and the exigencies of the building suggest. "Period" decoration at best produces a lifeless museum-like result, and makes such necessities as easy chairs and bathrooms anachronisms. The "thematic" method, on the other hand, gives scope for wit and clever effects, without excluding things of other periods, including our own, which have a bearing on the main theme.

The advantage of the Regency period as a theme for decoration is that it has so many

affinities: with earlier periods, and even more with the Victorian and modern. Its origin in classical antiquities ensured to real Regency design a respectable basis of culture, however fantastic its departures from "correctness." And these departures were frequent and curious, but nearly always apt, witty, and structurally defensible. Certainly the sophistication of Regency design is most appropriate for such a home as Mr. Upcher and Mr. FitzPatrick aimed at making at Bradfield.

Their idea was to furnish the house as nearly as possible as it might have been decorated when first built, with emphasis on colour and furniture that "fitted." The effect is decidedly gay, not to say rich. And the house, which had been rather dark and drab, now gives the impression of being very light.

The front hall and passages, both upstairs and down, are painted a very pale tint, perhaps best described as white broken with pink. In some lights it is almost white, like some old white paintwork which similarly has some pink in it; in others, particularly when coming out of the yellow dining-room, walls and ceiling appear almost rose pink. It is an elusive colour which is helped by the cherry-red carpet. The small French chairs, cream and gilt, are covered in deep cream and gold satin damask. The large gilt chair beside the arch, said to be of Russian origin, is upholstered in pale peacock blue silk embroidered old rose and gold. The same blue is repeated in the Regency style hanging lights.

At the end of the passage is a glass door into the conservatory, which dims the lights of the west window in the drawing-room (Fig. 3) and the only window of the dining-room (Fig. 2). The former, however, has a big south window. The walls are "strawberry ice" pink, the ceiling white with the wall pink repeated in the centre. The carpet is dull old rose, and the chairs, painted cream and gilt, are upholstered deep ivory or old gold satin. A Récamier couch is painted



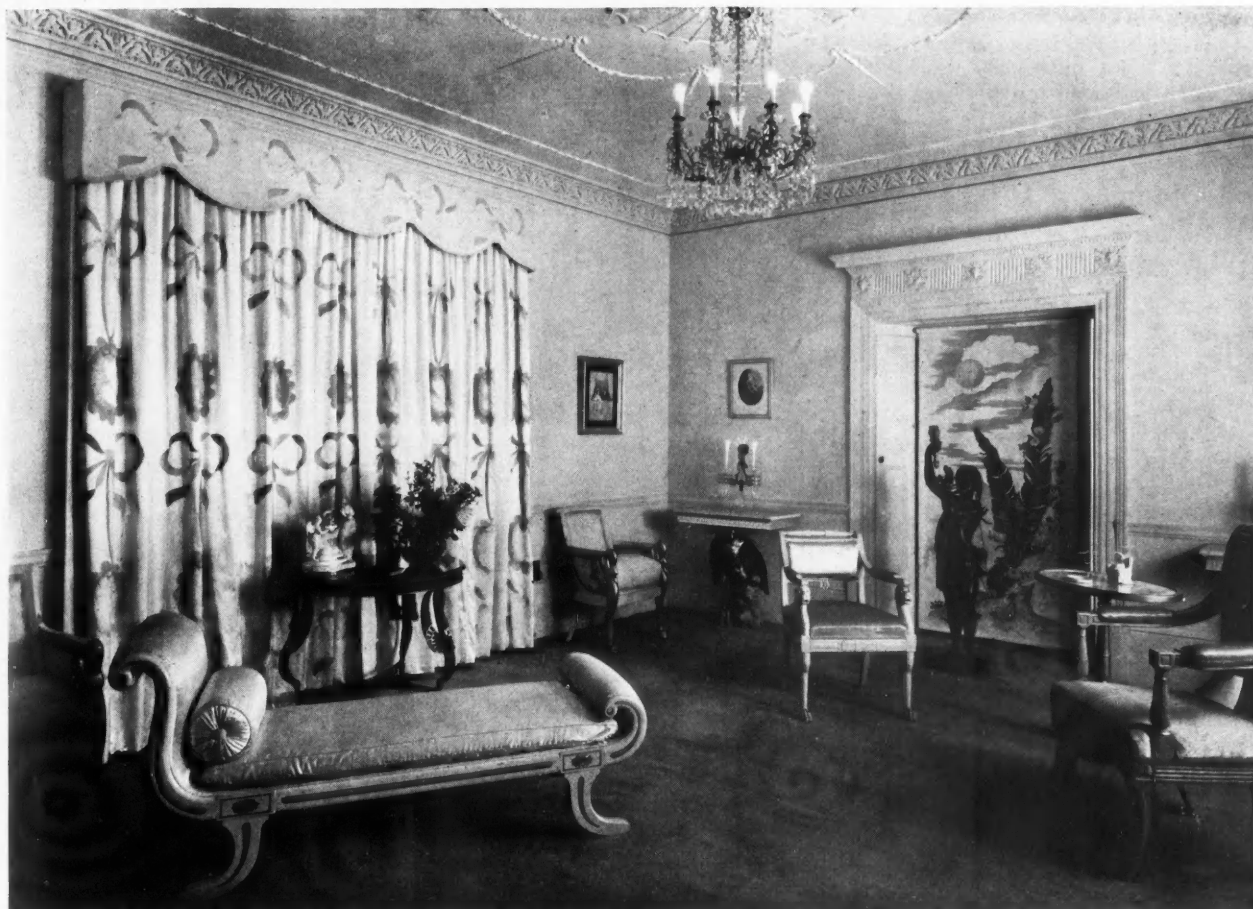
1.—FROM THE FRONT DOOR: STAIR-HALL AND CENTRAL PASSAGE

Pink-white walls, cherry red carpet, cream and gilt chairs upholstered in cream satin and pale peacock blue



2.—DINING-ROOM

Yellow paintwork with white design, old gold carpet, mahogany chairs upholstered royal purple



3.—DRAWING-ROOM

"Strawberry ice" walls, carpet dull old rose, furniture cream and gilt with ivory or old gold satin upholstery. Curtains ivory satin stencilled olive green, old rose, and powder blue. Hand-painted blind by Eliot Hodgkin



4.—THE BEST BEDROOM

The gilt bed upholstered in blue silk, putty walls, grey felt carpet, ceiling blue with painted design in whites, pinks and gold

yellow, and covered with ivory satin; another settee, with swan arms, has gilt woodwork, covered deep old rose. A notable feature is the ivory satin curtains, hand-stencilled with a cameo design in shades of olive green, old rose, and powder blue. The window leading into the conservatory has a white linen blind, hand-painted by Eliot Hodgkin, mainly in tones of deep green-pink. The general effect of this charming colour scheme—pale and deep pink, whites, and creams, with touches of complementary green—is not unlike that of old French coloured engravings, several of which hang on the walls. The only painting in the room is a large early water-colour of moss roses in a blue Wedgwood vase, signed "Clark." It is a very light and bright room, in strong contrast to the music room next door, into which it opens, and either, seen from the other, is all the more effective.

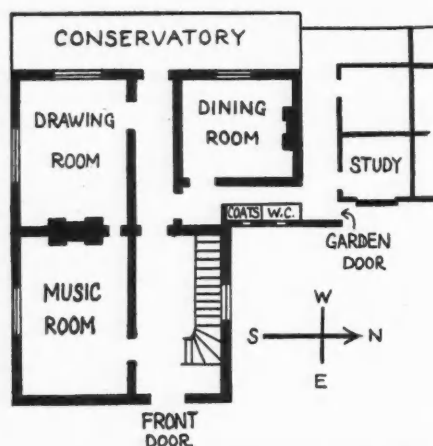
The music room (Fig. 5) has a green and white striped wallpaper and white paintwork. The window curtains are scarlet velvet with draped pelmets fringed with white silk. The white ceiling is picked out with the green of the wallpaper. Chair and sofa covers are of billiard-cloth green fringed white, the cushions and Regency chairs covered with royal purple velvet, the cushions piped scarlet. This strong colour scheme is in the true Regency taste, and gives an extra glow to the rosewood and mahogany furniture. Most noticeable of this is the fine *Empire* writing desk and the early Broadwood piano. The corner-piece by the door is a loud-speaker, painted to represent rosewood, the radio-gramophone (with shelves for records) being contained in a simple rosewood case standing behind a sofa in the corner by the window. The modern rugs, in two shades of green with a red and white pattern, were designed by John Hill of Green and Abbott's, who supplied materials and made all the curtains for the house.

In contrast to these richly coloured rooms, the little dining-room across the passage relies chiefly for its effect on the design and proportions of its furniture. Since its only window gives into the conservatory, for lightness' sake it has been coloured yellow throughout: the wallpaper with a white *Empire* design, the ceiling white, carpet old gold, paintwork yellow to match the paper. The Regency chairs are upholstered in purple damask hand-stencilled with the *Empire* laurel wreath and rosettes in pale gold. The curtains are of wide-striped gold and ivory satin with a draped pelmet. Over the fireplace hangs a landscape in the Claude manner. In



5.—MUSIC ROOM

Green and white striped paper, billiard-cloth green armchairs, mahogany and rosewood furniture



6.—SKETCH PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

its simple way this room could hardly be bettered to instance the grace and dignity of Regency design, however small the scale of a room.

As much thought has been given to the bedrooms as to the living-rooms. That illustrated (Fig. 4), the most elaborate, forsakes the character of the rest of the house for a flight into rococo on the wings of cherubs and the flounces of an exciting gilt bed. Its upholstery, adapted from the festoons of the overmantel mirror, is in blue silk, a material also used for the curtain drapery, where it is lined with old rose silk. As a background, the walls are painted pale putty colour, the doors picked out with gilding, and the carpet is of grey felt. But on the blue ceiling the rococo spirit breaks out again in a painted design of cherubs, clouds, and a swan in shades of white, pink, and gold, echoing the hues of the tapestry chair covers.

The other bedrooms include a mauve room, with white paintwork, and Regency furniture; a "Flower" room with yellow distempered walls hung with various eighteenth-century flower prints, cream chintz curtains and bedspreads patterned with bunches of flowers, flowered china, and a Saxe blue carpet, rose red and cream striped chair covers and a Chippendale mirror surmounted with a basket of flowers. A third bedroom has navy blue painted walls and white paintwork, ceiling, and carpet, and blue starred white linen curtains.

Another charming room, not illustrated, is the study, with a tomato paper powdered with a minute design of white stars covering the ceiling as well as the walls, apple green carpet, and cream "honey-comb" covers. Against this background are bookcases, and paintings ranging from a Cuyt to a large flower painting by Cedric Morris and a Glyn Philpot drawing. Throughout the house there is to be found a collection of musical-boxes both large and small. These, with some of the more imposing bits of furniture, belong to Mr. FitzPatrick, who is now on active service, and who was responsible for most of the colour scheme.

They certainly show what a lot of originality and charm can be put into a small house, and how much enjoyment can be got out of it, though we may take leave to doubt the original premiss that it has been furnished as it might have been by the original inhabitant. A Norfolk yeoman would have rubbed his eyes if he found himself surrounded with such elegant refinements!

C. H.



7.—BLUE SILK CURTAINS IN THE BEST BEDROOM

Gilt and tapestry-upholstered furniture against putty walls

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAINBOW

By W. K. HOLMES

I RECOGNISE that we are inclined to use too lightly, and on occasions by which it is not justified, the phrase, "I couldn't believe my eyes," and to forget, as we do so, that the senses are deceivers ever, apt to lead us into illusion. So when I use the phrase with reference to the most memorable rainbow of my experience, I mean it quite seriously.

I was tramping in the west of Ireland in May, and the county of Sligo was a marvel of smiling beauty, with its vivid green and its great unkempt hedgerows foaming with masses of hawthorn bloom. One afternoon I had climbed that strangely-shaped limestone hill Knocknarea, on the summit of which rises a vast stone cairn which tradition associates with Queen Meave, or, alternatively, King Eoghan Bel. Whether or not that pile—oddly conforming, in miniature, to the shape of the mountain's mass—is actually a royal burial place, the whole locality interested me greatly, partly because I soon saw that Knocknarea was largely composed of fossil shells, partly because of the immense and brilliant view its summit-plateau commanded. Some young Irish folk appeared as I lingered there, and it was amusing and a little startling to hear one of the girls say, in response to my enthusiastic comments upon our surroundings, that she would prefer to be somewhere else—Hollywood, for example!

As I came down from Knocknarea and headed for Sligo town—after being presented with a piece of "shamrock" which was just common clover!—the weather underwent a rapid change. Clouds piled up, and presently rain began. The sinking sun was for a time obscured, and by the time the sombre cloud-canopy's western fringe was raised and clear sky appeared around him he was close to the sea horizon.

Meanwhile, in front of me, and up to the zenith, the heavens wore a deep and awe-inspiring hue, blue-black, and from its darkness a deluge was falling. I have seldom seen a cloud so deep in tone. I was walking towards the downpour, but as its edge moved eastwards faster than I could walk, I was caught only by



THE STRANGELY-SHAPED HILL OF KNOCKNAREA SEEN FROM THE SLOPES OF 'SLIEVE DAEANE

the slackening drizzle, of no consequence to a man dressed for out-of-doors.

As if refreshed and strengthened by his temporary eclipse and bent on demonstrating his splendour before disappearing for the night, the low sun flung along the landscape an indescribable brilliance. The air was crystal-clear; every westward-facing leaf in tree and hedge sparkled as if jewelled; the great clusters of hawthorn-blossom shone as if with a radiance of their own; the fields were expanses of emerald, and whitewashed cottages, catching the glory of those level rays, gleamed like new snow. And all the colour and flash of the landscape showed the more brilliant by contrast with the far-flung transparent blue shadows.

Revelling in this wonderful spectacle, I presently saw, taking shape against that tremendous wall of inky cloud ahead, two rainbows which brought me to a halt in incredulous wonder. Often enough I have seen double rainbows, with concentric arcs; I have seen lunar rainbows, and rainbows haloing my own

reflection on mountain mist; they were all explicable, but not these, for they were far from being concentric.

They sprang from earth level as one, but as the more brilliant bent inwards with a normal curve, the other parted from it and rose each side much more steeply. It was not, I noticed, completed; the apex of its arch was missing, the two flattish curves by which it rose fading out against the cloud, while the lower rainbow was full-rounded and of quite exceptional brilliance.

Nobody will believe me when I describe that, I thought, and their arguments, based on the principles of optics, may persuade me that I must have been mistaken; so, as a precaution against such a possibility, I stopped there and then in the drizzle and made a conscientious sketch of the two rainbows, constructed as I supposed they could not possibly be!

Some of my friends have, as I expected, given me to realise that they are sure I did not really see that lovely phenomenon, but others, wisely reluctant to limit the possible, have admitted that refraction and reflection can produce unpredictable results, and I have even been reassured by hearing that my rainbow was not unique as an observation.

Perhaps there is an explanation in the fact that not many miles away lay the expanse of Lough Gill. Inisfree is one of its islands; and of it a local worthy mentioning the bean-row dream of the poet, remarked that it was "no more than 20 yards square and as barren as the devil."

A scientific explanation would be interesting, but could hardly increase the delight of remembrance. The circumstances were ideal, the stage superbly set for the display, with that ardour of level sunlight from behind me, a great density of violent rain ahead, and that soaring background of dark, unbroken cloud.

Since then, I have never seen the name of Sligo without a renewal of the thrill of wonder and triumph with which I stood amazed before that incredible marvel in the sky.



COUNTY SLIGO IN MAY WAS A MARVEL OF BEAUTY

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HISTORIC BUILDINGS

By THE EARL SPENCER

THE National Buildings Record, now in its second year, is performing the notable service of recording, by photographs and drawings, the nation's heritage of historic architecture, more particularly in localities liable to damage by enemy action. In Northamptonshire an Historic Buildings Committee has been formed, which is collaborating with the National Record, and has staged in the Art Gallery of Northampton, by courtesy of the Borough Museum Committee, an exhibition of the county's historic buildings. It consists of paintings and drawings, many of great artistic interest, and, opened on April 1, by the Bishop of Peterborough, will remain open until to-morrow.

For many centuries the county of "Squires and Spires" has been celebrated for its notable buildings and it is impossible in a short article to mention more than a few of the most outstanding ones. Our ancestors knew well how to set their buildings correctly in the landscape, though Nature greatly assisted by giving them the rolling hills, the rich pastures and beautiful trees, as well as the local quarries which supply the stone ranging from a soft grey to a rich orange colour.

Northampton itself was burnt in 1678, so contains very little of antiquarian interest besides its four original parish churches—St. Peter's, one of the most perfect late Norman churches in existence; St. Sepulchre's, a round



THE CHURCH OF THE ANCIENT BOROUGH OF HIGHAM FERRERS



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

The west front, from a water-colour by John Carter, 1780

church built by the Crusaders; St. Giles's, very much altered but still full of interest; and All Saints, rebuilt after the fire in the classical style by Henry Jones, a follower of Wren.

Peterborough does not now appear to be an ancient city except for the Precincts with the glorious Minster, which, when seen on entering the archway from the busy street, is the most magnificent sight, for the west front, dating from about 1220, is considered to be the finest in Christendom.

The smaller market towns are most picturesque; Brackley, in the south, of which a sketch by Rowlandson is exhibited, consists of a long street with an avenue of trees—its Town Hall, standing on an island site, in the centre. Oundle also is beautiful with its many fine stone houses, and Higham Ferrers, an ancient borough like Brackley, is just as satisfying as the other two.

It would be endless to mention the beauties of the villages, for the majority of them contain some noteworthy object or view, and the cottages, built of local stone with thatched or slated roofs, are everywhere picturesque.

Some of the oldest churches in the country are to be found here: Barnack, Wittering, Brixworth, Brigstock and Earls Barton are all partly Saxon; whereas the valley of the Nen boasts of a series of later ones, the most outstanding being perhaps Oundle, Fotheringhay and Islip. Higham Ferrers, which is much connected with Archbishop Chichele, who was born here, is another lovely one both inside and out, and the grouping round the church of the Cross, the Bede House, and the School House is unique.

Fotheringhay, though only a fragment, is a magnificent specimen of the Perpendicular style and several of the Plantagenets who occupied the Castle are buried here, but no trace of this latter now remains to remind us of the final tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots.

Northamptonshire is "everywhere adorned with Noblemen's and Gentlemen's houses" of all sizes and periods, from the few remains of the great Norman

castles to the nondescript mansions of Victorian times.

Drayton House contains many styles all blending together in perfect harmony, the earliest being of the date of Edward I, with an Elizabethan wing; further alterations by John Webb, Inigo Jones's pupil; by William Talman, the architect of Chatsworth; and by William Rhodes in 1771. An account of this unique house has lately been most ably written by its owner.

The Elizabethans were very busy building in this county; Sir Christopher Hatton selected his ancestral manor at Holdenby, where he raised a house three times the size of Burghley, the huge house near Stamford, built by the great Cecil. Holdenby was demolished, but a drawing by Buck of its ruins is exhibited. Hatton is connected with another magnificent house, Kirby, altered after his death by Inigo Jones, but this, too, has been allowed to go to ruin. Rushton, Deene and Lockington are all partly of this date, as is Ashthorpe. Castle Ashby was begun in 1574 and is remarkable for its splendid situation and lettered balustrade. As at Drayton, the present owner has written a full account of it.

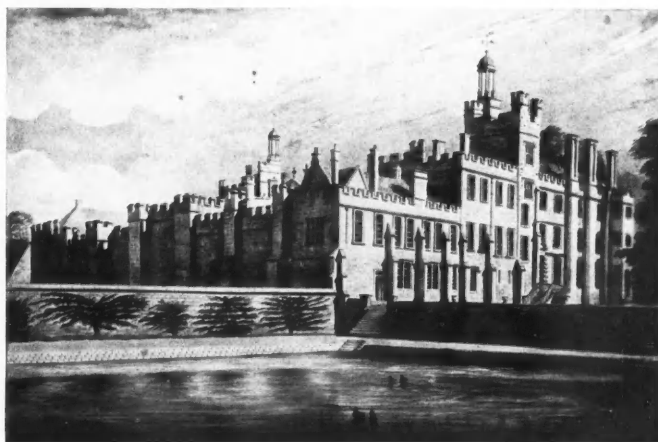
Canons Ashby is another house of peculiar charm, though it is not on the same scale as those just mentioned; its latest additions date from the early eighteenth century whereby its wonderful effect is preserved—even its garden is unaltered. The Dryden family have



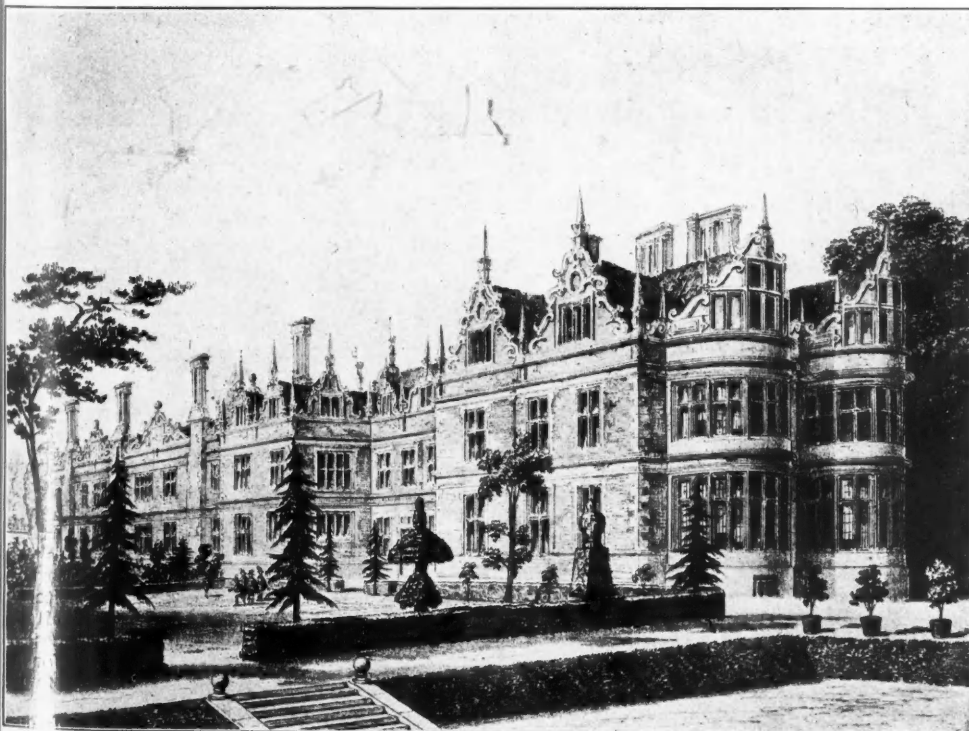
FOTHERINGHAY CHURCH AND PART OF THE CASTLE, 1784
Water-colour, artist unknown



CANONS ASHBY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO
Water-colour, artist unknown



DRAYTON HOUSE IN 1867, AND LITTLE ALTERED
TO-DAY. Drawn by G. Clarke Scaldwell



lived here since the sixteenth century.

Lampport Hall and Thorpe Hall were both built by John Webb shortly before the Restoration and are both excellent specimens of that period. Boughton House and Easton Neston are about 50 years later, in the grand manner prevalent at that time. The former was built by the first Duke of Montagu, who had been Ambassador to Louis XIV, so he naturally had his new house modelled from the French taste. Easton Neston was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor.

The years of the eighteenth century saw more building, and many houses of that period remain—Wakefield Lodge, Edgcote, Eydon and Aynhoe, in the south, are all excellent examples, and Althorp, remodelled by Henry Holland, and Courteenhall, built by Samuel Saxon, date from the last decade of that century.

This survey of Northamptonshire is necessarily a very incomplete one, but any visitor to the exhibition will be able to see for himself paintings, drawings, plans, rubbings and photographs of many interesting buildings, mostly from the rich collection belonging to the Borough of Northampton, ably arranged by the librarian, Mr. R. W. Brown.

(Left) KIRBY HALL
Before the great building by Thorpe and Inigo Jones fell to ruin during last century

THE ARTISTIC MISS

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

I READ somewhere in an old golfing book the other day that no one could miss a putt so artistically as Allan Robertson. No doubt he did it to prolong the foursome a little with a view to favours to come; he always liked to end it by "snodding them at the burn." This was certainly a testimony to his artistry, for to miss a putt on purpose so as to "give verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative" is not so easy as it sounds. We do not do it often—at any rate I who have been a player all too greedy of victory have not—and when we do we make an inartistic mess of it. I remember one occasion, a foursome of an eminently friendly and convivial kind, when I must have lost every shred of honour and decency if I had not missed a putt of 2 ft. for the match on the home green. We should have lost the game long before had not a friend on the other side made the most resolute and ingenious attempts to keep the match alive; he had hit the ball into incredible places, laid his partner the most skilful of stymies and generally comported himself like a benignant conjuror. Now here was I left with this putt for the match, and the match *must* be halved. I decided that the most realistic method would be to hit the ball much too hard. It was a dangerous one because, as Sir Walter Simpson has remarked, we are apt to "underrate the catching power of the hole." However, the ball duly jumped out; I apologised to the best of my histrionic ability, which is small; my fellow conspirator on the other side said "Hard luck!" I hope our respective partners did not find us out, but I am not quite sure.

I remember to have watched only one match between distinguished players in which I suspected from the beginning that one of the two intended to lose. I hasten to add that he had no personally sordid reason and did it, if he did it at all, *pour le bon motif*. It so happened that victory would make no difference to him while to his opponent it would be extremely valuable. Let me call them simply A and B. "If it was so, which I still don't say it is, for I will not prevaricate," as Jerry Cruncher observed, A's plans did not at first prosper because B, being naturally anxious to win, would not take his chances. In the bad old days of cricket, when bookmakers stood openly at Lord's, there was a famous match in which one side resolutely declined to make the runs and the other side were quite as determined not to bowl down a wicket or hold a catch. Here, in an innocent way, was something of the same dilemma and A became some holes up. In the end he lost by one and he did it on the whole very well. One tee shot hit straight into the heart of a solitary tree was exceedingly adroit and so were one or two other little slips. The stroke that really confirmed my suspicions was a little chip on to a plateau green, which was vigorously half-topped so that the ball sped far across to the other side. It was the sort of mistake that most of us could make all too easily and no one would suspect us, but I knew A and how he played these chips with superlative skill and confidence and—well, perhaps I was looking out for it and perhaps he a little overplayed his part.

However that may be, the end was very nearly an amusing disaster. The match was all square; A was duly bunkered and B had risen to the occasion and played a lovely pitch to within 8 or 10 ft. of the hole. A hacked his ball out of the bunker right across the green and then with an admirably hopeless and careless gesture chipped his ball towards the hole in the two more. Wonderful things can happen sometimes when we are not trying and that ball came on and on till it was within a hair's-breadth of falling into the hole. It missed and B, having two for the match, made, naturally, no mistake; but supposing he had been left with his 8-ft. putt to hole, all A's kind trouble might well have been wasted and I am bound

to say that I should, like Mr. Mantalini, have "laughed demnably."

There is one old friend of mine—I must needs give no names in this article since it is so defamatory—who used to play much at Woking and he had a lazy preference for finishing his match one way or the other on the fourteenth green, which is under the clubhouse window, rather than setting out up the long hole called "Harley Street" to play the loop. His friends used to say that there was no putt so long that he could not hole it, nor so short that he could not miss it when he had this end in view, and I am bound to say that I have seen him do some remarkable things there. I am likewise bound to say that nobody would ever have "known it on him" for he looked the picture of innocence. Only if the hole and match had to be lost by the missing of a putt, he took perhaps just a *leettle* more pains in studying the line. There is always the danger of that small piece of overacting.

I recall one occasion at Stoke Poges on which I had no desire whatever to lose my match, but did not want to win it by too much, owing to my instinctive gallantry and the fact of my adversary being a lady. With this chivalrous end in view I had a particularly good lunch and went out in a particularly slashing, dashing, carefree mood. The result was disastrous. The more careless I was and

the harder I hit the more accurate became my golf, until I was in some such dreadful position as six up with seven to play. By that time, I suppose, the effect of my lunch had worn off or I took more desperate measures, for the end came peacefully at about the right place—the sixteenth. If I had been Mr. John Ball, no doubt I should have said at the start, in an oft-quoted phrase of his, "We'll finish it at the Dun," and should have done so with perfect art. As it was I made but a crude bumbling business of it.

In fact, a man must be a very good player and have good sound nerves before he tries these charitable experiments. I remember one University match in which it looked as if one player would win his match by 9 and 8, or 8 and 7. He relented for just one hole or so. I do not say that he missed any shot on purpose, but he felt sorry for his enemy and played as if he did. The enemy took heart, bit the hand that had let him off and began to play like the devil unchained. Hole after hole was lost and ultimately the leader got home by holing a decidedly good putt on the last green. The cat-and-mouse game is a perilous one to play for the mildest of mice, being given a chance, can fight like a rat in a trap.

Finally, I believe I have given before, but I will venture to give again, the advice of a shrewd observant friend. It is that if you want to lose a hole without being discovered, you must never leave it to the putting. On the green you will be found out or perhaps after you have with infinite pains missed a short putt, the other fellow will miss his too. The thing to do, so my Machiavellian friend says, is to take the wrong club and then play the best shot you can with it.

Game Problems of 1942—III

BOARD AND LODGING FOR THE PARTRIDGE

By CAPTAIN J. B. DROUGHT

WHILE the seasonal vicissitudes of breeding-stocks are not so vital in normal times—when keepers, adept at hand-rearing and other adventurous means of increase can, so to speak, refurbish every year—to those who rely entirely on wild birds the whereabouts of every partridge covey is a matter of concern, for it is largely on attention to petty detail that their destiny depends. They will not thrive or reproduce their species without assistance; nor probably is it untrue that, taking small shoots by and large, casualties are more attributable to natural causes than to the sportsman's gun.

Few of us are "experts" in game preservation; nor, to be tolerably successful, is there any reason why we should be. We can, as I have tried to show, afford birds reasonable measures of protection, but it is little use providing for their safety unless we can offer them comfortable board and lodging also.

VALUE OF FARMERS' HELP

Bare banks and attenuated hedgerows are no more conducive to satisfactory partridge propagation than are windswept sunless undergrowths to the harbourage of pheasants. Unfortunately the former, under modern agricultural conditions, are a conspicuous feature of most landscapes, and it is precisely in this connection that a cordial understanding with local farmers assists to ground improvement.

It is in the provision of adequate ground and nesting cover—one of the principal snags of little shoots—that the farmer's co-operation is desirable. Cover belts and rough sanctuaries do not contribute to that cleanliness of ground which is the first condition of modern farming. But, since most farmers are sportsmen, I have usually found that, if they are consulted before embarking on their spring programmes, they will usually permit a bushy bank or two to flourish and odd sanctuaries and edgings of the fields to stay untrimmed. Their goodwill usually means that of their employees also—

a definite asset to the single-handed man. Into these sanctuaries will come the bulk of nesting birds; here, too, the more intensive trapping should be undertaken, and the farm hand, who will keep a look out for vermin, and for poaching cats and eggs, strafing the former and avoiding the latter when the grass is being cut, is almost as useful as an assistant keeper.

It is, I think, irrelevant in these days to discuss belt planting or remises for partridges. Nor can one suggest the peace-time expedient of sowing little game fields of buckwheat, barley and rye grass, when every suitable acre is very properly requisitioned for the national food supply. Still, there will always be odd patches of ground—disused pits, old cart tracks, the sites of erstwhile ricks—none of which is so insignificant that it cannot be turned to good account. These odd patches will at least provide those coarse weed seeds which form so high a percentage of partridge diet. Hedge trimmings can be raked into heaps, through which spring vegetation will sprout, and as a temporary measure clumps of gorse and broom can be transplanted and dumped around these little sanctuaries.

LOOK AFTER THE YOUNG

Food, in fact, is the basic problem. Why do birds thrive on one shoot and go to bits in like environment next door? Simply, I submit because one man recognises that everything begins with the egg, and his neighbour forgets that all-important fact. Look after your young birds and the old will take care of themselves. That, I believe, is the keynote to partridge preservation. I do not mean that we should take risks with sitting hens, for obviously their stamina needs keying up to concert pitch in view of the demands upon it, especially in places none too well off in natural resources.

The cock partridge is all right, for his responsibility is limited until the family arrives, and he can forage as he lists, but the hen cannot go long distances in search of food;

the farther she goes the greater the risk to her clutch and the chances that she may not return. So here the value of hand-feeding close to the nest is obvious. This is of course not permissible in present circumstances, but it may not be generally known that as little as 1 oz. a day of equal parts of wheat and barley with a *soupeçon* of millet or dari seed into which a spoonful of olive oil is stirred will content a bird and keep it warm, and make all the difference between a full and an infertile clutch.

Now what about the baby birds? Without insect food in infancy they simply peter out, but they cannot at a week old go half-a-mile in search of it. Ant pupæ are not indigenous to every shoot, while synthetic substitutes, such as suet and skimmed milk, the properties of which have been proved similar to ant eggs by research in recent years, are out of the question. Here, again, the friendly farmer is a

help with refuse dumps, rick bases, old manure heaps and the like, for if you turn these over with a fork you will nearly always find them a mass of wriggling insects. Such admirable scratching grounds are often overlooked, though they team with just the kind of fodder that baby partridges require.

There is seldom any difficulty in removing these insect incubators partially or wholly and dumping them in the vicinity of nests. Moreover, their value is enhanced in that they preserve a certain amount of moisture, fostering an ever-fresh supply of weeds, and any scarcity of water is offset where birds can get at mole or ant hills which a drought does not affect.

Although it is sometimes said that partridges do not drink, there is not the slightest question that they do need water in hot weather, and that they do not always get enough from dewy grass. I know from observation that they

will avail themselves of dew-pans sunk into hedgerow bottoms, and, incidentally, a few drops of tincture of iodine sprinkled in the water makes a useful antidote to ailments.

Just a last word on dusting shelters. Unless there are natural gritty tracks about the hedgerows, just hollow out a cavity or two close to the nests, board them over and slap on a sod of turf so that rains do not churn them into sticky mud, and mix with the dust small particles (about shot size) of grit. Then the partridge gets his "bath," and the cockle shell, so necessary to health, at one and the same time, and does not have to go a mile to look for them. Tunnel traps should be set adjacent to these shelters, and a further advantage of overhead covering is that it serves to protect the birds from the attentions of winged vermin. It is a good plan also to dust nests with insecticide, as parasitic infection is frequently a source of mortality in baby partridges.

CORRESPONDENCE

TWO PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON

SIR,—The contemporary life-size portrait bust of George Washington in marble, illustrated here, has recently been presented to Sulgrave Manor by Lord Fairhaven. The name of the sculptor is unknown, but the work appears to be based on the bust of Washington which was made from life by the sculptor, Houdon, at Mount Vernon, in 1785, and has never left there. It shows the General at the age of 53. It may be compared with a silhouette portrait of him, also at Sulgrave Manor, made three years later, in 1788.

The difference in the appearance of the mouth in the two portraits is due to the fact that in the later, the denture with which he was provided fitted badly and gave the mouth a slightly sunken look. The silhouette, which so far as I know, has not previously been illustrated, may be taken as a characteristic likeness, particularly in the somewhat hawk-like appearance of the nose.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *The Athenæum*, Pall Mall, S.W.

THE TRAVELS OF "COUNTRY LIFE"

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent, R. T. Lang's query with regard to Betty's grave (March 20) since a very small child I have always understood that "Betty" was a witch, and, in those days, witches were invariably



SILHOUETTE OF WASHINGTON AT THE AGE OF 56
Showing the hawk-like nose
(See letter "Two Portraits of Washington")

buried at a cross-roads, presumably as a warning to others who were prone to deal in similar practices.

May I take this opportunity of saying what enormous pleasure and interesting reading your paper brings to us every week? This household, two others and a searchlight station, will be deeply disappointed if we are unable to obtain our copy in future.—COTSWOLD.

[Since the appearance of our note a few weeks ago on the travels of COUNTRY LIFE, many readers have sent us corroboratory evidence that copy for copy, and even under wartime conditions, no other paper is probably read by so many people. An Oswestry reader tells us that within a week her copy finds its way into five different households. A Norwich reader's copy circulates among six families and is then sent to a convent. A Cheltenham subscriber passes on his copy to a relative in the Army, who posts it to Canada. From there it goes to the United States, and it ends its journeyings in the huts of a Hudson's Bay trapper. We should be glad to hear of any similar instances.—ED.]

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS

From Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Codrington. SIR,—Under the admirable picture of the bridge across the Tweed at Coldstream, which appeared in your issue of January 30 last, it is stated that the Coldstream Guards were raised there by General Monk in 1659-60.

This is not so: the regiment was formed by Cromwell in 1650 from two existing regiments of the Parliamentary army (Hazlerigg's and Fenwick's regiments) the command of the new regiment being given to Colonel Monk as he then was.

It was in 1659 that General Monk, who had become the commander of the English army, established his headquarters at Coldstream, whence the march to London was begun on January 1, 1660.—ALFRED CODRINGTON, *The Bay House*, Preston, *Uppingham*, Rutland.

[The *Encyclopædia Britannica* and two other books of reference which we had consulted give the information that appeared in COUNTRY LIFE with the picture of Coldstream Bridge, but naturally we must defer on the subject to the authority of Sir Alfred Codrington, who entered the Coldstream Guards in 1873 and was

Colonel Commanding 1903-07.—ED.]

FIFTY SWANS

From The Lady Hastings.

SIR,—I was walking across our park on March 22 when my attention was attracted by a strange mewing cry. A few seconds later eight large white birds came into view flying over the tree tops. After circling round they disappeared towards the lake. The mewing increased in intensity and volume, and when I got within sight of the water I was astonished to see a large flock of Whooper swans, 40 to 50 of them. I saw them alight, and a very lovely sight they were. We are 9 miles from the sea and in past years have had brief visits from occasional Whoopers, but it must be rare to see such a large flock on an English lake, and I thought it might be worth recording. I went up to the lake early next morning, but they had already taken their departure.—MARGUERITE HASTINGS, *Melton Constable Park*, Norfolk.

[The Whooper swan is a regular winter visitor to Norfolk, but so large a flock is worthy of record, and we congratulate our correspondent on seeing so noble a sight.—ED.]

MYSTERY BIRDS

SIR,—Having read the extremely interesting article by James Justice on Bird Migrants on their Ocean Routes in March 13 COUNTRY LIFE, I have spent some time in endeavouring to classify his "Mystery Birds," and feel certain that I have succeeded and that they are Little stints. Mr. T. A. Coward in his excellent work, *The Birds of the British Isles and their Eggs* (Vol. II) gives a full description of this bird, and with the help of the illustration in the book I feel sure I have got the right answer. These birds breed in Arctic Europe and Asia and migrate south to our shores, to South Africa, India and even to Australia.

This would account for their presence in mid-ocean. Having lived most of my life by the estuary of the River Deben, I have always taken a very keen interest in the myriads of marsh and river birds one finds there, and Mr. Coward's books have proved unrivalled in helping to distinguish strange varieties.—SONIA POLE-CAREW, *Methersgate Hall*, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

SIR,—I have read with interest the article on Bird Migrants and their



MARBLE BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AGED 53
Recently presented to Sulgrave Manor
(See letter "Two Portraits of Washington")

routes, in COUNTRY LIFE of March 13.

Mr. Justice asked if any reader can identify the birds which came aboard the ship off the coast of South America. From the photograph they appear to be sanderling, but his description very nearly agrees with that of Bonaparte's sandpiper taken from *The Handbook of British Birds*, Vol. IV (Waders). There are many similar characteristics, i.e., the white rump, the colour of forehead, crown, mantle and wing coverts with their indistinct wing bar; also the indistinct eye stripe. Though breeding in the Arctic coasts of North America, this sandpiper winters in South America.

I am not an authority on waders and the above is only a suggestion.—H. RAIT KERR, *Farnborough*, Hampshire.

[We have submitted our correspondents' suggestions to the author of the article, who replies as follows:—
"Very many thanks for your letter and the queries which I feel I should answer seriatim.

"(a) Little stint.—My birds had no white on the forehead, and their wingspread was much too large for this species. Further, I am a wildfowl addict, if I may use the expression, and am quite familiar with Little stints in both summer and winter plumage. Unfortunately, something went wrong, and the skin it was hoped to preserve has been lost.

"(b) Sanderling.—The sanderling has no hind toe. My birds had.

"(c) Bonaparte's sandpiper.—Coward's description of this species gives their length as 7.25 ins., instead of 5.75 ins., a disproportionate

difference. The breast, as opposed to the throat, was most emphatically white, while Coward says that Bonaparte's sandpiper has a grey breast."—*Ed.*

AN ENQUIRY FROM U.S.A.

SIR,—The little sketch in your issue of March 13 about which information is sought, is part of the insignia of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

There should be a little scroll work at the top in which is a ring through which goes the "crimson riband" which is worn round the neck.

George I instituted the Order, although from early times there was a "degree of knighthood" which was known as the Knighthood of the Bath. —*MARJORY LEA, Frith Hill Cottage, Great Missenden.*

A HOMING FOXHOUND

SIR,—The first paragraph in Major Jarvis's notes in *COUNTRY LIFE* for February 13 makes me think this may interest your readers.

Years ago, I suppose 50, a foxhound bitch was sent from the East Kent kennels at Elham to this house, 8 miles, to whelp down. She travelled in a closed box by rail to a station 2 miles from here, and from there, still in the same box, in the inside of a four-wheeled dog-cart.

She escaped the first night, went to the station and from there followed the metals home to Elham. The men on the line saw her.

She was a four-season hunter and knew her way across country, which was quite different from the way she went.—*J. W. BAKER WHITE, Street End House, Canterbury.*

[Dogs, particularly foxhounds, have been known to make remarkable returns, and their success is generally attributed to a special sense of

orientation by means of which they know the direction of their home, but in this case we have the interesting fact that the bitch did not take a direct route across country, but followed the line along which she had been brought in a closed box.—*Ed.*

THE BUZZARD'S RETURN

SIR,—I was very much interested to see in your issue of March 20 a letter reporting the increase of buzzards in S. Devon. When in the neighbourhood of the Sundercombe valley on the south fringe of Exmoor last January, I saw 12 buzzards wheeling in the sky together, and at the same time there were two more a little farther off. Buzzards have, I believe, always been fairly common in W. Somerset and N. Devon, but they have increased enormously in the last few years.—*PATRICK LLOYD, Wiseman's, Clifton College, Bude, N. Cornwall.*

ANOTHER GLIMPSE THROUGH THE FOURTH WALL

SIR,—Your readers who enjoyed the enchanting views, "Through the Fourth Wall," at Uppark, may like to peep into another dolls' house presented about 30 years earlier by Queen Anne to her godchild, Ann Sharp, daughter of John Sharp, Archbishop of York. This treasure, belonging to Mrs. Edward Bulwer, of Heydon, in Norfolk, has unfortunately lost its original façade. Glass doors have been substituted, but, looking into its miniature rooms, the resemblance between "Lady Rockett's" town house and the classical mansion at Uppark can be seen at a glance.

The Archbishop's little daughter must have been very particular about her royal dolls' house and her dolls, for they are all carefully named and

placed. The left-hand room on the third floor, Lady Rockett's, has a magnificent bed in striped pink brocade with coverlet to match and blankets worked with delicate flower "clocks" in each corner. Her dressing-table of red lacquer draped with blue silk and lace has a Vauxhall mirror and ivory toilet boxes painted with flowers. Fanny Long, the chambermaid, is still tidying up after dressing her mistress for dinner. The next room, in those days called the dressing-room, but really a boudoir or parlour, is arranged with tea and coffee set out on a low alabaster table. A terrifying wax portrait of the famous Mother Skipton gazes at the witchball enclosing a tiny limewood chandelier that hangs from the ceiling, a magic piece of work if ever there was one, but Master William Rockett, the son of the house, appears absorbed in the novel attractions of his mother's pet monkey and parrot. Beyond is the nursery with another fine bed of green embroidered silk trimmed with silver lace, where that very superior nurse, Sarah Gill, presides over the destinies of the Hon. Ann Rockett and the unnamed baby in the walnut and ivory cradle. Among other nursery accessories is the dolls' dolls' house, built and furnished in card-board.

Immediately below in the equally well-furnished kitchen; a sucking-pig is roasting, ready for the second course of the dinner just laid out by Roger the butler in the central hall. The company assembled in the withdrawing-room (Sir William Johnston, the principal guest, being missing, alas!) are his fashionable wife, Lady Jemima, Mrs. Lemon, and a vague woman in blue, all about to walk through the door Lord Rockett holds open, while their hostess hurries down the stairs to greet them. It will be noticed that where the Uppark house has a dining-room, the Rocketts dined in the hall, as was still customary. It was many years after she had first played with her dolls' house that Ann Sharp, now Dering, wrote to say they were building such a room in her new Yorkshire home.

The three rooms on the ground floor are Mrs. Hannah's, the housekeeper, the pantry where the running footman waits, and the servants' hall, where a pair of rocking horses and a wonderful horse in folded linen with pink trappings have found refuge. Under the roof is an extra attic storey, a long maids' bedroom, which now contains some embroidered gloves and shoes, and a muff-box with a sable muff given by Queen Anne to little Ann's mother, interesting out



SOME OF THE SILVER TO BE SEEN IN THE CENTRE ROOMS OF THE DOLLS' HOUSE

(See letter "Another glimpse through the Fourth Wall.")

out of scale with the other treasures stowed away up there.

Compared with the selective elegance of Uppark, the Norfolk dolls' house seems rather crowded, but it gives the impression of being more played with. Successive generations have added their trophies as they do to any old home. The original furniture of the Rocketts's house was walnut or lacquer, so the mahogany Chippendale chairs in the drawing-room must have been placed there by one of Ann Dering's children.—*CONSTANCE VILLIERS-STUART, Beachamwell Hall, King's Lynn.*

WHOLEMEAL BREAD

SIR,—There are some statements in Sir Ernest Graham-Little's letter to *COUNTRY LIFE* (February 20), which I, as a nutritional physiologist, would like to contest.

The most important of these statements is that "adulteration" of bread with synthetic vitamin B1 is undesirable because "unchecked consumption of synthetic vitamin B1 is not free from potentialities of harm." Sir Ernest goes on to describe a case in which the consumption of large amounts of vitamin B1 caused symptoms similar to those produced by an overdose of thyroid extract. This condition (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 3, 1941, page 2101) occurred in several persons living in the tropical, and enervating, humidity of Panama, and only one case is recorded in more temperate climates. In all these cases the patients had been taking eight or nine times the normal dose of the vitamin.

Mild toxic effects have been brought about in patients in temperate climates by doses of vitamin B1 many times greater than normal. But the amount of vitamin B1 which was to have been added to white bread was small, and it would have been a



THE QUEEN ANNE DOLLS' HOUSE AT HEYDON
(See letter "Another glimpse through the Fourth Wall.")

physical impossibility to eat enough of such bread even to double the normal dose. It may interest your readers to know that according to the *Federal Register* (May 27, 1941, page 2577), published in Washington, American millers are to be permitted to add very much more vitamin B1 to white bread than was ever permitted in this country, and they are to add as well other synthetic members of the vitamin B complex, namely, riboflavin and nicotinic acid. Another fact which your readers should realise is that the National wheatmeal loaf which we are now all compelled to eat actually contains more vitamin B1 than was to be added to white bread. It seems then that in the light of more exact information the dreadful dangers envisaged by Sir Ernest appear as unsubstantial phantoms.

Sir Ernest speaks of these toxic effects of vitamin B1 as if they were liable to occur in anyone who took large doses of the vitamin. They occur, in fact, in only a minute percentage of the very large number of people who are being treated with large doses of vitamin B1 and they are due to a special sensitivity on the part of the person concerned to vitamin B1. This is a phenomenon known as allergy, and toxic symptoms of this complaint may appear in persons who consume any substance to which they are specially sensitive. Eggs, milk and fruit have been known to cause skin rashes, and more rarely toxic symptoms, in susceptible people. Surely, Sir Ernest would not deprive us of all these foods because of this fact. I myself get all the symptoms of hyperthyroidism if I smoke Russian,

pass into the milk when wheat offals are fed to the cow, so that we do not lose them. In fact, it is possible that we should be healthier on a diet of bread fortified with vitamin B1 and ample milk than on a diet of wholemeal bread with little milk.

Any of your readers who wished to read in greater detail the opposing side of Sir Ernest's argument should consult articles by N. C. Wright, *Chemistry and Industry*, August 23, 1941, page 623; D. W. Kent-Jones, *Chemistry and Industry*, November 15, 1941, page 819; and A. L. Bacharach, *Chemistry and Industry*, November 8, 1941, page 791. —GEOFFREY BOURNE, *Queen's College, Oxford*.

[We have submitted Dr. Bourne's letter to Sir Ernest Graham-Little,



ROWLANDSON'S DRAWING OF A DOG TREADWHEEL TURNING A SPIT (c. 1800)

(See letter "Relics of Ancient Crafts")

and awaiting more energetic development, could largely replace the use of imported wheatfeed for cattle. A well-authenticated estimate was made in that debate that adoption of 85 per cent. extraction wheatmeal, to replace the white loaf of 70-75 per cent. extraction, would save 700,000 tons of shipping a year, and the adoption of a 95-100 per cent. extraction would presumably double that saving."—Ed.]

RELICS OF ANCIENT CRAFTS

SIR,—That Britain has neglected to maintain properly representative collections of rural implements can scarcely be denied. But one museum which has recognised the value of such things was not mentioned in Mr. Yarham's recent article (January 23). I refer to the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff. Though comparable collections and arrangements may be found in Scandinavia, the Welsh Museum's admirable Department of Folk Culture and Industries is probably much the best exhibition of its kind anywhere in Britain. As an example of the interesting things in the collection may be mentioned a dog-operated butter-churn, of which an illustration is enclosed. How long it may be since such a contrivance was used anywhere in England, I do not know, but many comparable churns were employed in North America less than 50 years ago and a few are still working on remote Welsh hill farms. The museum also has a dog treadwheel of the drum type, such as was used for turning a spit before an open fire. It may be pertinent to recall that Rowlandson's well-known sketch showing just such a wheel in use was made in South Wales. It was published in 1800. When dogs were last employed in kitchens for this purpose I do not know, but there is a record (unchecked) of Queen Victoria's having owned turnspit dogs in the 1840's, and other evidence also suggests that a few of these dogwheels were still used less than 100 years ago. By the courtesy of the National Museum of Wales I am able to send you these two photographs.—COUNTRYMAN.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY

SIR,—With reference to the photograph of a group of officer prisoners of war at Oflag V B, which appeared in *COUNTRY LIFE* for February 20, above two of camp theatricals, the names of the other officers are as follows:—Bobby Allen (standing left), "Lofty" Atterbury (centre), and my brother, Maxwell Glazier (sitting left).

I am sending you another photograph my brother sent me taken as some of them were moving from Oflag V B to Posen. They are entraining in the photograph.—G. J. GLAZIER, *Hackfield, 43, The Ridge Way, Sanderstead*.



A DOG-OPERATED BUTTER-CHURN

(See letter "Relics of Ancient Crafts")

who makes the following comment on it: "To answer fully the criticisms of my friend and former colleague on the staff of the East London Hospital for Children, Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, would require a letter even longer than his own, and as the ill-conceived and impracticable project of vitaminisation of our daily bread has been finally abandoned by the Ministry of Food, to consume your valuable space in renewed condemnation of it would be unpardonable. I shall content myself with stating what I regard as leading arguments supporting my views: (1) A foodstuff used in such variable quantities as bread is not an ideal or even safe vehicle for medication; (2) there is no assurance that the amount of added items in individual loaves will be constant; (3) the effect of a continually-consumed chemical product, which cannot be regarded, and I understand is not regarded even by Dr. Bourne, as inert, should,

I submit, have been investigated by adequate clinical trial, before the experiment was launched on 40,000,000 people. Perhaps I might draw Dr. Bourne's attention to an article in *The Lancet* of March 14 in which the conclusions reached by Dr. N. C. Wright, on whose work Dr. Bourne chiefly relies, are shown to be 'not substantiated by the new data' detailed in *The Lancet* article. With regard to the respective claims on imported wheat for human beings and cattle, this question was considered, and to my mind settled, by the Food Committee of the Royal Society in 1917, supported by the Food Controller of the day, Lord Rhondda, when 90-95 per cent. of all imported wheat was directly utilised for human food, the small margin being earmarked for the maintenance of dairy herds. As was pointed out in the debate on March 3, new methods of feeding cattle from home sources, invented since the last war,

POINTS ABOUT PAPER

Half a pound of paper and cardboard per head every week is the minimum that must be surrendered for salvage if war needs are to be met.

Outside wrappings of packed goods such as tooth paste, cosmetics, etc., should be taken off and sent to salvage now, not when they come into use.

Paper linings to drawers, wardrobes and cupboard shelves are luxuries no longer to be indulged in.

For cupboard shelves American cloth that can be wiped clean in a moment is recommended.

Match-boxes filled with spent matches make excellent fire-lighters.

Books sent to the services should give up their dust jackets for salvage and fly-leaves for letter paper before they go.

but not other, cigarettes, but that is no reason why Russian cigarettes should be regarded as dangerous for other people to smoke.

Sir Ernest refers to Miss Harriette Chick's work on the inferiority of fortified flour to whole wheat flour as a food for rats, but he does not quote the work of Dr. Margaret Wright (*British Medical Journal*, November 15, 1941, page 689), who criticises Miss Chick's experiments and who with a greater number of animals (thus securing statistically more reliable results) was unable to confirm them.

The introduction of compulsory high extraction bread means that many of the matters raised in this letter must now be left in abeyance, but it is important to remember that we shall be consuming our high extraction bread at the expense of the cow. Milk is a more valuable food than bread (although a certain amount of the latter is necessary in the diet to provide energy), and the vitamins (other than vitamin B1) found in wholemeal bread largely



ENTRAINING FOR THE JOURNEY FROM OFLAG V B TO POSEN

(See letter "Prisoners of War in Germany")

FARMING NOTES

ONE WAY WITH THE WIREWORM

IT has been good to get the roller on to the wheat. It needed this after all the hard frosts of the winter. The soil was spongy and wheat likes a firm bed. I always prefer if possible to get the horses on wheat rolling rather than the tractor. The temptation to run the tractor too fast to achieve the best results is always strong and the horses make a much better pace for this job. I have not seen much sign of wireworm damage yet. No doubt we shall get it in the course of the next few weeks. The best tip is to keep the roller moving when the wireworm is active. This brings the pests up to the surface and lets the rooks make a meal.

This spring there has not been a chance to get an early top-dressing on to the wheat. Most of it has not needed it as the plant is strong, but top dressing between now and the middle of May will, in almost every case, swell the heads without weakening the straw too much. This year it is worth taking risks in order to get maximum yields. A top-dressing of 1½ cwt. of sulphate of ammonia to the acre is the right practice for most wheatfields.

THERE has been some difficulty in getting supplies of Scotch seed potatoes down to the southern counties. The frost took a heavy toll of seed supplies in January and February, particularly those which had already been lifted and were on their way south. Some truck-loads had to be condemned and replaced by other lots. Scotch and Irish seed potatoes fully deserve their reputation, but if there is a local supply of once-grown seed potatoes, that will answer well enough for most farmers.

Vigour in potatoes is mainly a matter of freedom from virus disease and greenfly and these dislike high winds and high rainfall. Research conducted at Cambridge and a survey made by the Seale Hayne College in Devon have shown that about 600 sq. miles of the Atlantic coast and windswept moorland are suitable for growing and maintaining healthy stocks. Last year the Devon and Cornwall Seed Potato Growers' Association had 700 acres of good quality potatoes which should make excellent seed for lowland growers.

MR. R. R. HYDE, who ran the King's camps—the Duke of York's Camps—before the war, has taken on the chairmanship of the Harvest Camps Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. His committee consists of schoolmasters and labour officers of the War Agricultural Committees, and has been busy making plans for many more schoolboy harvest camps this summer. There is no doubt that the schoolboys will be welcome in many districts when farmers realise what valuable help they can give in August and September. These harvest camps are to be arranged by the schools in conjunction with the War Agricultural Committees. Special arrangements have been made to ensure that food supplies are adequate. The camps will be licensed as catering establishments and so entitled to generous ration allowances. For instance, the boys will get 2s. 4d. worth of meat a week, 12 oz. of sugar, 10½ oz. of butter or margarine, and a good allowance of biscuits, cocoa and so on. They are even to be allowed 4 lb. of chocolate and sugar confectionery for every 10 persons for a four-weekly period, so no boy who goes to one of these camps to help to get in the harvest will go hungry. Arrangements have also been made to help with the cost of travelling and transport and guarantee that, on an average, the boys at a camp should have 30 hours' work each week and be paid for this as a minimum. The ordinary wage rate for schoolboys of over 16 will be 8d. an hour. Given reasonably good weather and plenty of work, the boys will earn their keep and have some pocket money in hand.

RECRUITS to the Women's Land Army are rolling in, but not fast enough. In most counties there is again a waiting list of farmers

wanting girls for training. The W.L.A. now musters 27,000 girls in regular employment. This is an impressive figure, but it could very well be doubled if every farm in the country is to have all the extra labour it needs to achieve full production this summer. Some difficulties have arisen about recruiting in rural areas. The daughters of farmers and farm workers, because they have already worked on a farm for six months or more are technically not eligible for the W.L.A. This is most unfortunate because it rules out many girls of 18 and 19 who are accustomed to country life and already have some experience in farm work. If they cannot join the W.L.A. in many cases they go off to the A.T.S. or other uniformed services.

ONIONS are not a popular crop with farmers. There is too much hand-weeding to be done and this work comes just at the farmer's busiest time in May and June. The public want more onions grown and the price of £25 a ton guaranteed by the Ministry of Food is quite an attractive one if the weeding difficulty can be overcome. I am interested, therefore, to see a leaflet which has just been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture with the

title *Weed Control in Onion Crops by Sulphuric Acid Sprays*. For many years cereals have been sprayed with sulphuric acid to control charlock and other weeds. The same can be done for onions.

The leaves of the onion are naturally coated with a layer of wax and, being upright, the spray runs off. Experience has shown that the onion crop should be sprayed twice; the first time just before the onion seedlings appear above ground. Onion seeds germinate slowly, weed seeds swiftly. The onion seedlings when they do appear, would normally be surrounded by well-established weeds. They thus start with an initial handicap. This first spray should not be left until the onion seedlings have appeared above ground. The second spraying should be done after the second crop of weed seeds has germinated in May or early June. Sulphuric acid is tricky stuff to use, but there are in most districts contractors who have special spraying machines and who undertake spraying corn crops and also potato tops at the end of the growing season, and no doubt these sprayers can be adapted for the onion crop. The sprayer will not, I imagine, do away altogether with the need for hand-hoeing, but it will greatly reduce the work. CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

SUSSEX OFFERS

THE demand for Sussex freeholds has been steady, and, in comparison with that for land in some other counties, even active. An opportunity of acquiring Heathfield Park, midway between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne, will be (perhaps it would be safer to say may be) afforded at an auction in Heathfield on April 14. This, it will be noted, is an altered date of sale. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are acting, in conjunction with Messrs. Geering and Colyer, on behalf of the executors of Mr. H. C. Clifford-Turner. The estate extends to 868 acres, and has an actual and estimated rental value of approximately £2,000 a year.

The fine old Queen Anne mansion, completely modernised only seven years ago, stands in a park of 366 acres. Although the land lies 500 ft. above sea-level there is a chain of lakes. Two or three large farms, among them Satinstown, 72 acres, and Little Tottingworth, 268 acres, are specified in the particulars, and there are some well-placed shops in Uckfield and Bexhill. To prevent enquiry for particulars out of mere curiosity, and to meet the heavy cost of printing and paper nowadays, a charge of half-a-crown a copy has had to be made for the particulars. The vendors' legal representatives are Messrs. Clifford-Turner and Co.

A choice sixteenth-century Sussex house, which embodies every modern ideal of residential comfort, is offered with 40 acres. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley can either sell the freehold or let the house furnished ready for immediate entry.

IN ASHDOWN FOREST

ON Ashdown Forest golf course is a modernised house, which Messrs. Winkworth and Co. are to sell, with 18 acres of freehold grounds and woodland bounded by a stream. Labour-saving devices are fitted throughout and some of the reception rooms are of exceptional size.

For a Georgian residence in 14 acres, not far from Tunbridge Wells, Messrs. Nicholas quote £5,000.

A fine old farmhouse embodying such modern comforts as electric light and power, may be bought with 35 acres, for about £4,750, through Messrs. Hampton and Sons. It is situated between Battle and Rye.

Sussex offers include that of a nicely-furnished modern small house near Angmering station. The rent is 4 guineas a week, but a war widow who would receive the owner's family occasionally can have the tenancy at only 2 guineas a week.

Four acres and a perfectly fitted stone and brick house, near a small Sussex town, for £4,000, is one of Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock's current bargains.

Towards the western border of Sussex is a renovated Queen Anne house, in 5 acres, in the midst of a common. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. are to sell the freehold or negotiate a tenancy.

Freehold houses with from 30 to 40 acres in the Midhurst and Pulborough districts await

reasonable offers, through Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices. One house in the Pulborough neighbourhood was recently sold with a few acres of grounds at an advance on what the owner had expressed his readiness to accept, within one week.

BUTTERSTEEP HOUSE AT ASCOT

MRS. N. C. TUFNELL'S AGENCY has recently disposed of the following properties: Little Binfield House, Bracknell, with cottages and 72 acres (mostly agricultural land); also smaller freeholds, such as White House, Windlesham, and 5 acres; West Mains, Sunninghill; Little Corner, a modern residence at Wentworth; and Bournside, Chobham, a Tudor residence. This agency has also disposed of the lease of Titlarks Farm, Sunningdale, and Buttersteep House, Ascot. The former is one of the best houses adjoining Sunningdale Golf Links, with a view across Chobham Common, and a garden of 5 acres. Buttersteep House, recently the subject of an article in COUNTRY LIFE, was the property of Mr. Frank Lorne. Queen Anne Cottage, adjoining Windsor Park, has been disposed of by Mrs. N. C. Tufnell.

MARSH COURT, STOCKBRIDGE

WE are requested by Messrs. Gribble, Booth and Shepherd to state that their particulars, on which our note of March 20 was based, were incomplete. The portion of the Marsh Court Estate sold to Mr. C. S. Hunt, a tenant, prior to the proposed auction was an outlying 788 acres. The mansion, Marsh Court and about 250 acres, with the fishing in the Test, was sold privately to Sir Harold Bowden, Bt., Messrs. Alfred Saville and Son acting in co-operation with the auctioneers.

WAR DAMAGE POINTS

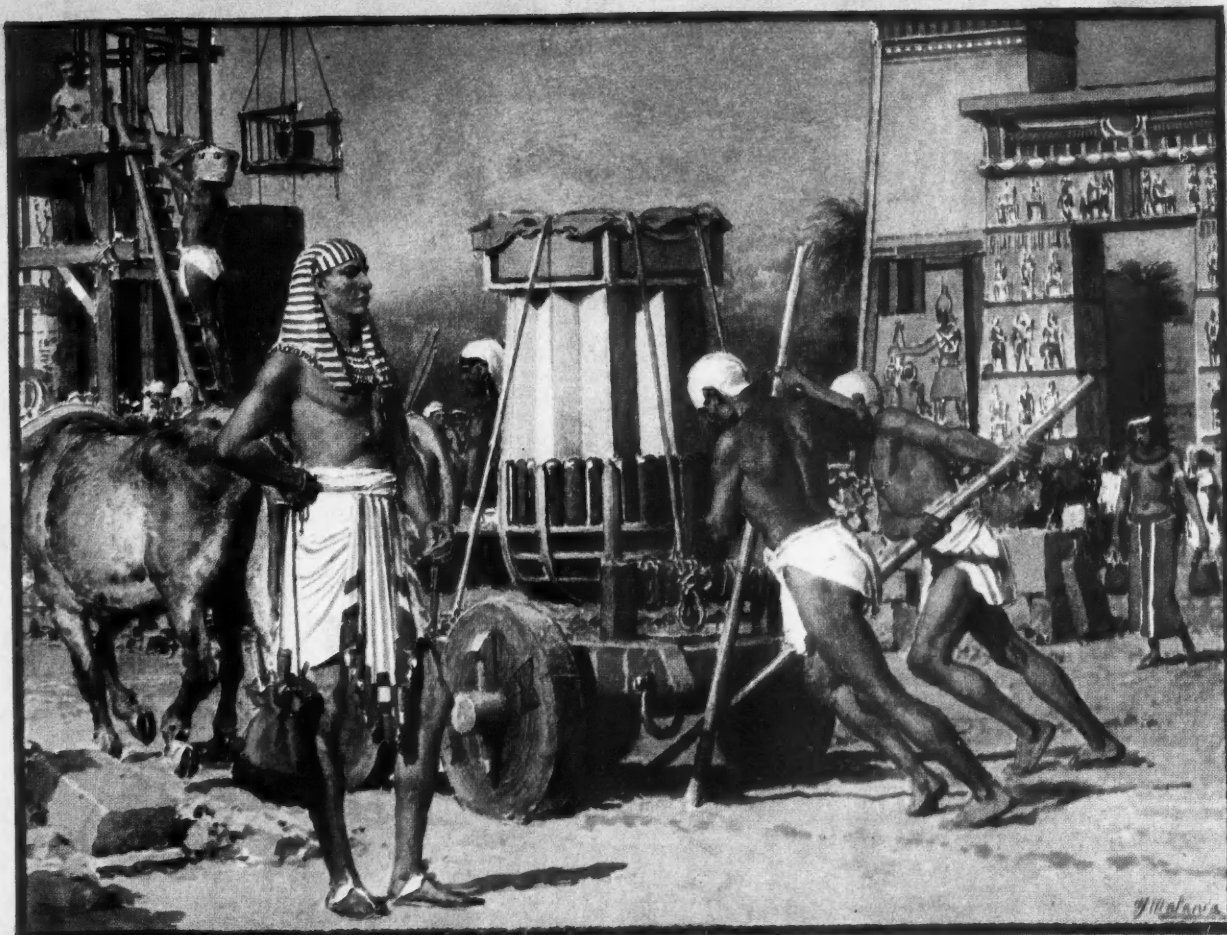
DIFFICULTY has arisen in regard to war damage repairs in London and probably also in other districts; so many houses have features in common, the repair of which cannot be usefully, if at all, undertaken except all at one time and preferably by one contractor. But cases are occurring where an owner has made haste to get the sanction of the authorities to doing the repairs, but the adjoining owner has taken no steps in his own case, and asserts that, when he does, he does not intend to employ the firm that has been engaged next door. Consequently, the repair of chimney stacks that are in common is impracticable, and a similar difficulty arises in the matter of the roofing of damaged side-passages. Suggestions have been made and accepted in one or two instances of the kind, that one contractor should do at least that portion of the repairs that relate to the parts in joint user, but the apportionment of the cost as between the adjoining owners may not be easy. Such difficulties indicate the desirability, if possible, of post-war design aiming at making each hereditament structurally independent of its adjacent property, ARBITER.

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Pharaoh's Workers by F. Matania, R.L.

The ever-turning wheel...

Civilization in ancient Egypt reached heights that have never been surpassed, particularly in the realms of art and architecture; and in the triumphs of that age the ever-turning wheel played its part. Throughout the history of civilization, indeed, man has been making the wheel turn to more and more varied purposes, until to-day it fulfils his will in a thousand and one ways.

At the very word wheel, famous and familiar names spring to mind—B.S.A. for Cars and Bicycles and Motor-Cycles, Daimler and Lanchester for Cars, Daimler, too, for Buses. . . . And then there are the wheels within wheels of the vast B.S.A. factories, responsible also for the universally renowned B.S.A. Guns, Rifles, and

Tools, Jessop & Saville Special Steels, the Monochrome Hardchrome Process. . . . Indoors and outdoors, revolving on a fixed base or rolling freely over the roads, the ever-turning wheel guides and moulds and rules our lives. B.S.A. plays a leading part in the drama of the wheel.

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Jessop & Saville Special Steels
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Daimler Buses

*The Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., England

DAPHNE AND CHLOE

Written and Illustrated by
M. FORSTER KNIGHT

"NO more brains than a hen," is an expression everyone has heard. So having bought two Sussex hens and installed them in the empty bird-room on a thick carpet of bracken, with a perch balanced between two old chairs, and a V-sign chalked on the wall, I was not prepared for anything but almost automatic behaviour from the snowy-feathered newcomers.

However, there were surprises in store. Both birds, on being released from a cardboard box, seemed to like the look of their surroundings, had a good look round, fluffed out their feathers and remarked "Okay" in a soft drawl. But they were sensitive to change, and it was some time before they really settled down.

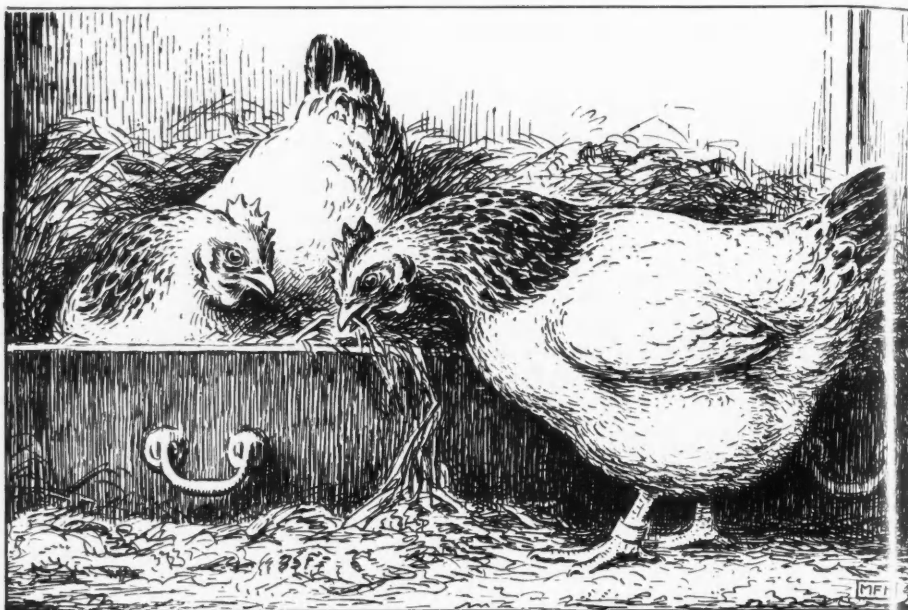
Both were curious and observant, usually a sign of intelligence in animals or birds; for instance, an unaccustomed rake left in a corner of the room made Daphne sound all the noises she knew until it was removed, and they scrambled to explore the corn-bin when the lid was lifted.

Nature values individuality, even in hens. And we soon noticed an amusing difference in the characters and habits of the two birds.

Chloe, meek-faced and amber-eyed, gave a maidenly scratch in the bracken that barely moved it. Daphne, vigorous and strong-legged, made a mighty scoop that cleared the ground for exploration, and did duty as a rule for both hens, so that when a large shallow box was filled with clean dry soil for dusting, I knew it would be Daphne who would put up the better show.

Chloe stepped in first, turned round, pecked the soil under her feathers and did a timid shuffle. The earth trickled through her wing feathers, and she rolled her head as if contented.

A moment later Daphne was in beside her, gave Chloe a brisk peck "just to show her," heaped the soil about her breast and started a tremendous leg action that heaved the earth in piles on to her back, followed up by a wing movement that sent brown dust cascading over neck and shoulders. Chloe worked her wings more energetically as if in imitation of her friend, and received a sharp nip on her neat comb. Nothing irritates efficient people, I reflected, like half-baked methods. Chloe shook



CHLOE ABSENTMINDEDLY TWIDDLED HAY FROM THE NEST

"Grrr—," said Daphne, the egg-layer, menacingly

her head, but with the obstinacy often shown by the slow, good-natured type, she refused to budge, and received the showers of earth thrown up by Daphne with gratitude.

I never recollect seeing hens play in a farmyard or field, yet, when I open the door in the morning, mine scuttle and bob and race halfway round the room after the manner of tame partridges. Indeed, Daphne, who never does anything by halves, skids round the room in a manner perilous to her safety. On one occasion she knocked a leg on the earth-box and injured a toe, and it was fully a fortnight before she lost her limp.

She also had the habit of standing high on her legs and clapping her wings like a cockerel. Somehow these attributes didn't suggest that she would make a good egg machine, and it was with relief that we noticed her form filling out to matronly proportions, and saw her expression soften as she cast long looks at the comfortable nest-boxes. It was just like her, we thought, to ignore the cardboard one, and climb into a converted drawer with brass handles.

It was indeed a mansion compared to the

comfortable modern villa the other side of the room, and she turned round and round in the mound of hay, trod it firmly into place, and then settled down in grandeur—black-tipped tail high over her smooth back—and weaved the rough bits round her face in and in till all was neat and orderly.

Chloe, interested in her friend's unusual movements, moved in her soft virginal manner to the nest-box, and proceeded to twiddle bits of hay in an absentminded manner.

Daphne's remarks were so expressive that I make no apologies for translating the conversation.

"Grrrr," she said. "Can't you see? Go away."

"I like a nest myself," said Chloe dreamily. "There's something about a nest—"

"Grrrr," Daphne's head shot up menacingly and Chloe, her sensibility ruffled, walked carefully away.

Then Daphne's head tilted sideways, and her jewel-bright eyes watched me. I too was dismissed.

Half an hour later I visited the bird-room and returned triumphantly with an egg as bonny and hard-shelled as any laid by farmyard birds.

This returning with the first egg is an exquisite experience, long forgotten by the breeder of poultry, and savoured to the full by the amateur owner recently initiated into the mysteries of mashes and nest-boxes.

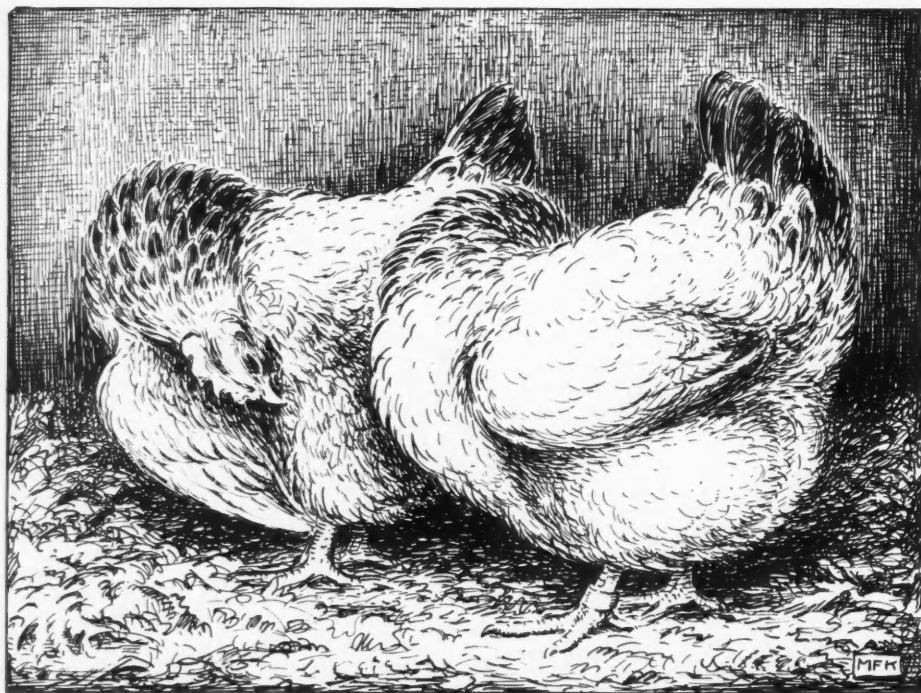
Daphne, I am glad to say, having performed her duty, showed a pleasant disregard for the fate of her egg, which made eating it a further pleasure.

Daphne is always the first to go to bed. She gazes upwards as if the perch were some snake whose fascination she could not avoid even if she would. Then with great caution she mounts a block of wood, steps from that on to a chair and so to bed. No sooner is she settled than Chloe follows exactly in her footsteps and also lies down on the perch. Then the grumbling begins. Chloe insists in her quiet way on her friend moving up, and there is grumbling and pushing, and pushing and grumbling until there is no more room, and Daphne's voice rises to a higher and dangerous key, after which they are settled for the night.

They had reached this stage one evening when I looked round the door. Daphne, delighted, flew in a whirl of feathers straight from the perch to me, and this though her crop was stuffed with good things and no food was offered. I thought of the advice of a relative.

"Don't get sentimental about them," he said. "They will be no good in another year, and you'll have to put them in the pot."

Daphne in the pot!



DAPHNE AND CHLOE PERFORM THEIR TOILET

**"...never
done a
good day's
work?"**



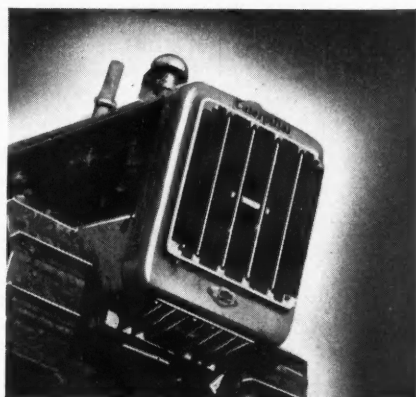
So I've never done a good day's work, eh? I may look as though I haven't but . . . would you call ploughing seven acres a good day's work?

That's what I've done to-day. With horses? Yes, twenty-five of them. Unmanageable? Not a bit of it. One hand keeps them under perfect control.

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little longer than it takes a duck to learn to swim. I'm an extraordinary girl? Wish I were! There's nothing extraordinary about me. Now if you'd said that about "Caterpillar" . . .

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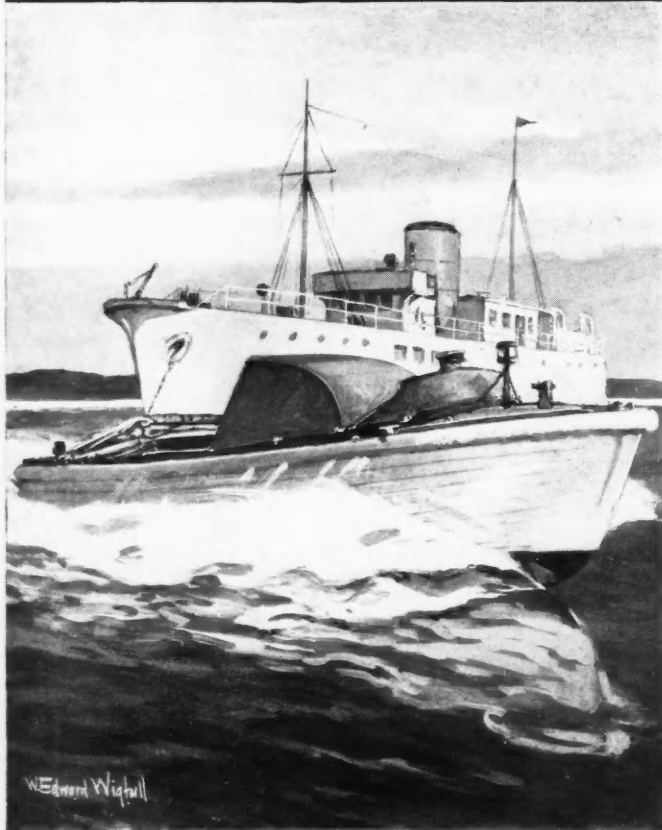
THERE'S THE POST! . . . Train, plane, ship, car, may all have helped to bring these letters from far places, but their safe delivery at last owes thanks to the dependable anonymous hand that pushes them through the letter-box. By the same token remember that many a roving transport vehicle clocks in to time day after day because unknown workers have laboured faithfully to make our plugs the trusty things they are.

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NEW BOOKS

A PUGNACIOUS COUNTRY-LOVER

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. BRIAN VESEY-FITZGERALD, who is the editor of *The Field*, has written a book called *A Country Chronicle* (Chapman and Hall, 12s. 6d.), which I thought full of good matter. It has, too, the flavour of a personality, for Mr. Fitzgerald has his own views and a pugnacious readiness to defend them.

Take, for example, the question of bird-song. A lot has been written about this of late. We live in a scientific and utilitarian age, and there must be a scientific and utilitarian explanation of everything. So there comes along Mr. E. M. Nicholson, who sees the singing of birds as a sort of placard announcing: "I am cock of this walk: keep out." This is the "territorial" theory: the song proclaims the taking over of the territory, and any singing done outside the territory isn't singing at all: it is "sub-song."

Now Mr. Fitzgerald, who above all things, as we gather from these pages, is a bird-lover, won't have all this. He points out relevantly that if song is a territory-defence it is a very poor one, for "the only defence of territory is beak and claw." Nor does he admit that when a bird sings off his policeman's beat the result is "sub-song." It is as much pure song there as anywhere else.

Mr. Fitzgerald's own conclusion is that "song, which originated as an expression of sex desire, has evolved into language . . . and this speech has, naturally, as many facets as has the life of a bird." Later he asks: "Then do birds sing as we understand song? Do they sing from the pure joy of living?" and he answers: "Of course they do." So that, if Mr. Fitzgerald is right, Tennyson said it all long ago:

I sing but as the linnet sings:
The linnet sings because he must.
And, for myself, I instinctively trust
A poet, rather than a scientist, to be right.

"WITH ALL HIS GADGETS"

As a fisherman, too, Mr. Fitzgerald is not with the modern pundits. All sports tend to get cluttered up with paraphernalia. Even walking. When I was a boy, we used to say: "Let's go for a walk," and we went for a walk, with a few sandwiches in our pockets. Now one "hikes," and a hike is organised. It demands remarkable boots, and a rucksack, a great staff and even—I have seen this!—ropes: everything, in short, to tire one out. So it has been with angling; and Mr. Fitzgerald is scornful of the modern exponent "with all his gadgets and flies," and doubts whether he gets more fun or more fish than the

angler got in Tudor times. "But, then you see," Mr. Fitzgerald adds, "I do not bow down to the dry-fly god." He believes that "fishing for coarse fish gives more opportunities for contemplation than does fly-fishing for game fish, and is therefore, truly speaking, a higher form of the art."

He does not agree with the view (held by so many who have never heard a nightingale sing) that the nightingale is our finest songster. He is in the daylight, with plenty of competition, it wouldn't sound so good. He gives the nightingale credit for much, but thinks that musically its song "comes well down the list of British birds. Above it I would place blackbird, and skylark, and blackcap, and thrush."

Mr. Fitzgerald is a believer in ghosts. The "banshee," for him, "is not a romantic Irish lie. It is not even a romantic fact, it is a terrible fact." He speaks with feeling of "Lady Alice Kyteler of Kilkenny, that dreadful woman who was herself the most foul of witches," and of "a house in the Boyne valley where a skeleton climbs the wall like some huge spider."

He tells of other fearsome apparitions and of people who have shot themselves or gone mad at the sight of them; and of uneasy experiences of his own.

But for the most part the book is made up, in twelve chapters dealing with the twelve months, of normal country sights and sounds, and of people going their way in wind and weather. I found it altogether most likeable, most readable.

SOLDIERING TO-DAY

Mr. Michael Joseph, the publisher, who during the last war joined the army at the age of sixteen and became company commander, became a company commander in this war also. He joined in 1940, just after the French capitulation, served for a year and was then invalided out—or, as his official papers put it, "reverted to unemployment."

This year in the modern army is the theme of Mr. Joseph's book *The Sword in the Scabbard* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.). For some time before the war began Mr. Joseph was offering his services to the War Office, convinced that war would soon be here. He had no doubt of the justice of our cause; he disliked the feeling of too comfortable routine in which his life was set; and he had a nosy longing for the intense friendships of comrades-in-arms: so different from the casual and not a way disinterested contacts that go by the name of friendship in days of peace.

He joined an infantry battalion and assisted in its early formative days

island, saw it shape, and helped to shape it, from raw levies to a trained unit, spent some winter months on a rough part of the Dorset coast, where the hardening and unifying process continued, came again inland, and then developed the illness which ended the gallant adventure.

SOLDIERS IN THE MAKING

In recording these matters, Mr. Joseph says he has tried to make his picture objective, and he has succeeded in this. Here is as good a picture as I know of a modern military training, in face of the heavy tribulation of Dunkirk, for the business of war. How heavy the hand of Dunkirk was you soon learn. Elementary equipment could be had for love or money. "We knew that the army was in no state to resist the invasion which might come any day, but preferred not to think about it."

It was a desperate period, and yet, happily, a period of the past; one of the things this book most effectively does is to show us on how slender an edge we then sat, above how deep an abyss.

In some concluding pages Mr. Joseph permits himself a few criticisms of the army as he found it. "If there is a fundamental weakness in the army system it is that we try to turn civilians into soldiers instead of fighters. . . . So much attention is paid to discipline that the final objective is often lost sight of." He is all against excessive spit and polish, and notes that "in the third year of this war men in a certain unit are still being made to clean with metal polish the inside as well as the outside of their dinner-plates."

He fears that "much of the fighting spirit with which 'our chaps' were imbued when they were drafted to their regiments has by now been drilled and disciplined out of them," and goes on: "If only someone in high authority had the courage to say: 'I don't give a damn for your saluting and your blanched respirators and your ceremonial drill. I want every man to be an expert with all his weapons and eager to spring at the enemy's throat. There's a war on.' But this does not happen."

As an officer, he found that an enormous amount of time was wasted by unnecessary correspondence. His three letter baskets, he says, might well have been labelled: Unintelligible, Unimportant and Funny. As for the troops, he thought their training was dull and uninspired. This could be improved by "regular visiting lecturers on interesting subjects, more and better-staged demonstrations, and, above all, good instructional and documentary films dealing with the many important aspects of war as it has to be fought under the new conditions."

Mr. Evelyn Waugh's novel, *Put Out More Flags* (Chapman and Hall, 8s.), is set in the time which the Americans call "the phoney war," and which Mr. Waugh himself calls "the Great Bore War"—the incredible interregnum between that first Sunday morning siren and the coming of Churchill.

AN UNATTRACTIVE BUNCH

Mr. Waugh has peopled this period with "a race of ghosts . . . characters no longer contemporary in sympathy; they were forgotten even before the war, but they lived on delightfully in holes and corners."

In these holes and corners they hung like bats, and Mr. Waugh shows them disturbed into squeaking activity by even the dim light of the period he considers. They are not an attractive bunch. Mr. Basil Seal, living on his wits, sponger, seducer, liar, betrayer of those who were so foolish as to imagine themselves his friends, is the chief of them; and Mr. Seal's career provides many funny if scandalous moments. He is the brightest bubble on the scum here considered; but he shares with the rest of them the disadvantage of being merely a survival from a period which, even in its heyday, was unimportant.

FIGURES OF FUN

Basil and his "friends" are the faded hangers-on from the time when they were called "bright young things." We are glad to know that, in the end, Basil "made good" and joined an arduous branch of the army, but we receive even this good news tongue-in-cheek. Such a bad hat would soon find outlets for his bad hattery among the regimental funds or stores.

Mr. Waugh writes in an introductory letter: "I find more food for thought in the follies of Basil Seal and Ambrose Silk than in the sagacity of the higher command." I can't join him in this. Figures of fun—very good fun, too; but figures for thought? Hardly. Even the editor of a cheap gossip column will not think about them any more.

John Brown's Body, by Gordon Boshell (Secker and Warburg, 7s. 6d.), is a novel about an air-raid warden who, having been killed, was seen thereafter making his steady, sturdy way through England, declaring at intervals: "I'm going to get Hitler."

Enormous crowds were stirred by his progress. John Brown Clubs were formed, even as, in the American film, John Doe Clubs were formed; the authorities were deeply perturbed; and at last John Brown appeared in Germany and carried out the work to which he had pledged himself.

A parable, you see, and yet another apotheosis of the "little man." It is all very well done, and Mr. Boshell has what seems to me a remarkably accurate sense of what would happen, given his premises. All his scenes are sharp, vivid and convincing, and the novel altogether is most readable.

That it is based on a fallacy is perhaps beside the point; but, in my view at least, it is a fallacy that hordes of "little men," divorced from leadership, can achieve great results. It is overlooked that John Brown himself was the most inspired leader England had in his time, and thus ceased to be a "little man."

A NOVEL OF EGYPT

There is space to do no more than mention and commend Miss Joan Grant's *Eyes of Horus* (Methuen, 9s. 6d.), a novel dealing with the end of the eleventh Egyptian dynasty. It was a dynasty that had declined into superstition, corruption and oppression; and the theme of the book is the gradual coming together of those who wanted a better way of life and their eventual attack upon the dynasty, which ended in its overthrow.

Those who read Miss Grant's *Winged Pharaoh* will not need to be reminded of her deep absorption in Egyptian themes or of her ability to make actual and vivid the daily life and trivial incidents of the time, as well as its imposing ceremonial moments.



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UTILITY clothes will not be in the shops in large quantities until the autumn. There are a number of attractive, well-planned Utility clothes ready now—suits, coats, dresses, blouses, skirts, lingerie—and many more will appear during the summer, but until the 1,200 designated firms get going, and the panel, at present working in conjunction with the Board of Trade, has decided on the simplifications of line and detail that are necessary, the clothes will not be arriving on the market in full spate. Nor will Utility woollen fabrics be available in large quantities until the autumn, though there are good stocks of cottons and rayons that automatically come in this category.

Utility clothes are not standard clothes in any sense of the word. They are price-controlled clothes which means that the cost has been fixed at each of the various stages, from the cloth to the customer, and a maximum selling price fixed. There is no control of style at all, beyond a limitation of yardage, a designated lining for suits and coats, and a certain few restrictions which are in the process of being worked out and are aimed solely at eliminating waste of material and time. Beyond that designers and manufacturers are free as air, as is proved by the large range of attractive styles and colours available. The clothes come in a wide range of prices up to the maximum in each class which are fixed for the public at 107s. 10d. for a coat, 97s. 4d. for a suit, 78s. 8d. for a dress.

You will know the Utility clothes by the C.C.41 label they all bear. They have been made in designated factories, that is, factories selected by the Board of Trade in conjunction with the industry. In these factories, labour will be protected, a supply of cloth assured, for after the needs of the Services have been met, two-thirds of production will automatically go to these factories to be made into Utility clothes. The big wholesalers, creators of the famous branded names, have



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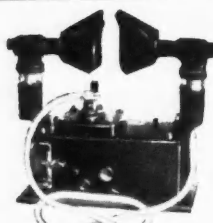
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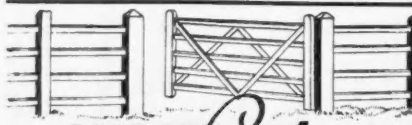
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"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD

No. 637

SOLUTION to No. 636

The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of April 3, will be announced next week.

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INDENTS BANDEAU
TIE T B D D G
CLAN BLEAT OLGA
HNSERCEER
ENACTED DEEPSEA
N E D N
GALLANT SMASHED
A O L O C R O S
ROVE PIERS STOP
D A D L A M S I
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N L R R C E E E
HERE IS THE NEWS

A prize of books published by COUNTRY LIFE, to the value of two guineas, will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 637, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, April 16, 1942.

The winner of Crossword No. 635 is

Mrs. F. E. Farrell, 28, Downsway, Sanderstead, Surrey

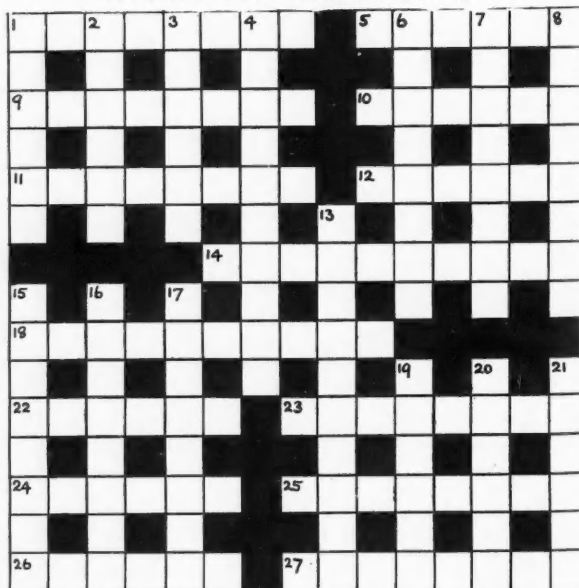
ACROSS

- Don't get into it outside the bathroom! (two words, 3, 5)
- House bowed down in gives edge to a Scotsman (6)
- From dusk to dawn (two words, 3, 5)
- Issues an invitation to an un-mayoral parlour (6)
- Cries out for past rights? (8)
- Carriage with a folding top (and a good cut to it!) (6)
- He's no cattle thief, but merely makes an inventory of the goods (10)
- Are they wise men the other eleven months? (two words, 5, 5)
- May be in an aircraft factory, and is still more healthy, anyway (6)
- The tallest Benjamin in Britain (two words, 3, 5)
- Synonym of 18 without their month (6)
- Undeceive by setting the sailor between Pluto and his custom (8)
- The rest join us to make the result most certain (6)
- Acquiesced (8)

DOWN

- ... the traffic of Jacob's ladder Pitched betwixt — and Charing Cross." — Francis Thompson (6)
- Toast Fortune (two words, 2, 4)
- Neither vegetable nor mineral (6)
- Not to be carried out on the hatchet once it is buried! (10)
- Inserts, with a little devil leading (8)
- Street arabs unconnected with the poet's (bespattered) songsters (8)
- Its lights are the Aurora Borealis (8)
- "Cruel isles" (anagr.) (10)
- They take wing in the merry month (8)
- None-so-pretty? No, just comparatively speaking (8)
- Let us go after a London memorial to find the tutor of Aquinas (8)
- Not the reception of a guest, but air to the lungs perhaps (6)
- Get away with you! (6)
- Belgian port with the end in view (6)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 637



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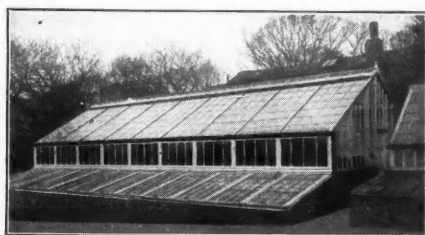
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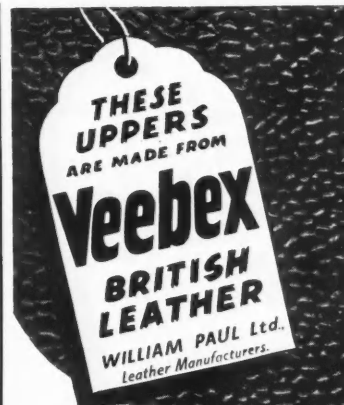
A Dictionary definition:—

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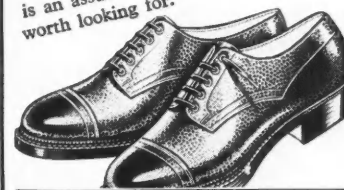
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